

LUFBERY IS SHOT DOWN BY GERMANS

Huns Kill the U. S. Air "Ace" Over the American Lines.

BULLET PIERCES GAS TANK

Airman's Only Wound Was a Hole Through the Throat—Yanks Take Revenge by Destroying Hun Planes.

Paris, May 22.—Major Donald Lufbery, the first American ace to be killed as the result of an aerial fight, was shot down Monday with his military honors by French and American detachments.

With the American Army in France, May 22.—Major Donald Lufbery, who has been regarded as the best aviator in the American service, was shot down in flames and killed Sunday morning by a big German triplane which was attacking him. Lufbery jumped from his burning machine when 800 yards above the ground. He had 17 victories to his credit. Lufbery's home was in Wallingford, Conn.

The German machine which brought Lufbery down was armed with two machine guns, with an operator for each plane.

Lufbery's only wound, aside from those he received when he crashed to earth, was a bullet hole through the throat. Apparently the same bullet punctured one of the gasoline tanks of his machine.

The German machine was under heavy machine-gun fire several times both before and after the air fight, and one explosion of a shell upon the enemy plane, but it managed to escape without being hit.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning when a German triplane suddenly descended from the clouds, apparently because of engine trouble, until it was only some 1,500 meters over the city of Toul. The American flyers were on the alert and some of them headed for the fighting line to await the enemy on his return.

Lufbery and the pilot of another machine made after the Germans, who quickly ran away from the direction of the line, the two American machines following him. Eight miles away from the enemy's line Lufbery was seen to attack from under the tail, but then he drew off, as if his machine gun had jammed. Two minutes later he attacked again from the same position, and almost immediately his machine burst into flames.

With the American Army in France, May 22.—A French aviator shot down a German plane back of the American lines. The German plane was captured by the Americans. The Germans came from somewhere in the rear. It is reported, although not confirmed, that this is the machine which brought down Major Lufbery. There has been extraordinary aerial activity all day in this sector.

Two hostile airplanes have been brought down by American aviators, says an official announcement issued at American headquarters. One of the airplanes shot down carried two officers. Both had been killed with bullets.

NOTED ITALIAN FLYER KILLED
Captain Resnati Falls to Death in New York When Wing of Plane Crumples.

New York, May 20.—Capt. Antonio Silvio Resnati of the Royal Italian flying corps, who piloted the famous "Carnegie" airplane from Washington to New York and back again recently, was killed on Friday at the Hempstead flying field. Resnati, one of the most famous Italian military aviators, met his death while testing an American-built Curtiss plane of the bombing type, recently authorized for purchase by the United States government. Flying alone and carrying a cargo of 60 bombs, Captain Resnati left the flying field on what was to have been the first test of the new type of airplane. The machine came only 100 feet when one of the engines crumpled and it fell backward. Captain Resnati was crushed to death by the engine.

MEN 21 TO REGISTER JUNE 5
Male Persons, Whether Citizens or Not, Must Appear Before Exemption Boards.

Washington, May 22.—Upon approving the act of Congress bringing under the army draft law all men attaining the age of twenty-one years since the first registration day, June 5, 1917, President Wilson issued a proclamation on Monday formally fixing next June 5 as the date for new eligibles to appear before their local boards.

Money to Hang on May 28.
San Francisco, May 23.—Thomas J. Mooney was reintegrated to hang on May 28 as a result of his conviction on a first-degree murder charge growing out of the bomb explosion, which killed ten persons in 1916.

Three Killed in Tornado.
Pineville, Kan., May 23.—A tornado destroyed part of Coddell, this county, on Tuesday. Mrs. Walter Adams and her baby were killed. A child of Frank Jones also was killed and two were reported missing.

\$100,000 for Red Cross.
St. Paul, Minn., May 21.—The family of the late James J. Hill will take about \$100,000 of St. Paul's \$500,000 quota for the Red Cross. The announcement was made on Saturday by Louis W. Hill.

Bill Makes Hawaii Dry.
Washington, May 21.—The senate bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the territory of Hawaii during the war was passed by the house, 237 to 30, and now goes to the president.

Porto Ricans to Work on Farms.
Washington, May 20.—Porto Rican laborers are to be transported to the United States within a month for farms in the southern states and shipyards and other war industries along the Atlantic coast.

Hun Baby Loss 3,000,000.
London, May 20.—A report based on information from German sources shows a fall in the birth rate in Germany during the three years, 1915-17, inclusive, equivalent to the loss of 3,000,000 infants.

HUN-IRISH PLOT IN U. S. FOILED

Sinn Fein Agents in This Country Alleged to Be Involved in Revolt.

GERMAN CASH BACKS PLAN

Plotted to Send Arms to Erin by U-Boats—Blow Was Ready to Fall When Enemy Won Channel Ports.

Washington, May 23.—Disclosure that the United States government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Irish Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland was followed by announcement that government agents have uncovered similar German intrigue with other nationalistic groups in the United States. German money, it was said, has been used to finance agitation among negroes and among Poles, Lithuanians and others of the so-called "oppressed nationalities" which for years have had antipathetic prejudices against Russia or other anti-German allies. In most cases this propaganda has been carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, paid from some mysterious source believed to be the German government. Chicago, New York and Boston Irishmen are involved in the conspiracy, according to a persistent report. Some of them are likely to be arrested soon and prosecuted as traitors as conspiring with the enemy.

This evidence, which may be made public soon, is understood to show definitely that Irish leaders, mainly Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States, have been in touch with German representatives, who agreed to furnish money to finance a rebellion in Ireland and possibly to send arms and ammunition to Ireland by submarines or blockade runners. There was even some discussion of the chances of sending German soldiers to take part in warfare on Irish soil.

The uprising was set for about this time, the Germans had planned to reach the Irish coast ports after their great drive in France, and it was believed England would be thrown into confusion by the German victories. Ireland was to be freed entirely from British influence if possible, and the Germans counted strongly on the Irish trouble to divert Great Britain's attention from the fighting in France and at the channel ports at the very time when it would be most necessary for the country to keep calm to prevent a German invasion.

Information concerning these plots has been gathered by several investigating agencies of the United States government and turned over to the state department, which forwarded it to representatives of the British government. In making the information provided leads by which British secret agents found evidence of plotting in Ireland.

3 ARMY CHIEFS PROMOTED
Pershing, Bliss and March Are Nominated Generals by the President.

Washington, May 22.—President Wilson on Monday nominated three generals to the army.

Major Gen. Peyton C. March was named chief of staff. The office carries the rank of general.

General Bliss was nominated brevet general and designated as permanent representative on the interallied war council at Versailles.

Gen. John J. Pershing, as commander in chief of the expeditionary forces, becomes a full general.

POWDER BLAST KILLS 200
Plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Oakdale, Pa., Destroyed—Injured Hurtled Half-Mile.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21.—Probably 200 men were killed on Saturday when an explosion of T. N. T. demolished the plant of the Aetna Chemical company at Oakdale, on the Pennsylvania railroad, 10 miles from this city.

Covering Samuel C. Jamison ordered a census of the town in an effort to ascertain the number of persons killed.

Traction Men Get Raise.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 18.—Employees of the Twin City Rapid Transit company will be granted wage increases ranging from \$7 to \$10 a month effective June 1, it was announced on Thursday.

Send Australian Wheat.
Melbourne, Australia, May 22.—In response to a request from the United States, the commonwealth on Monday announced that it would charter American vessels to carry wheat to the United States.

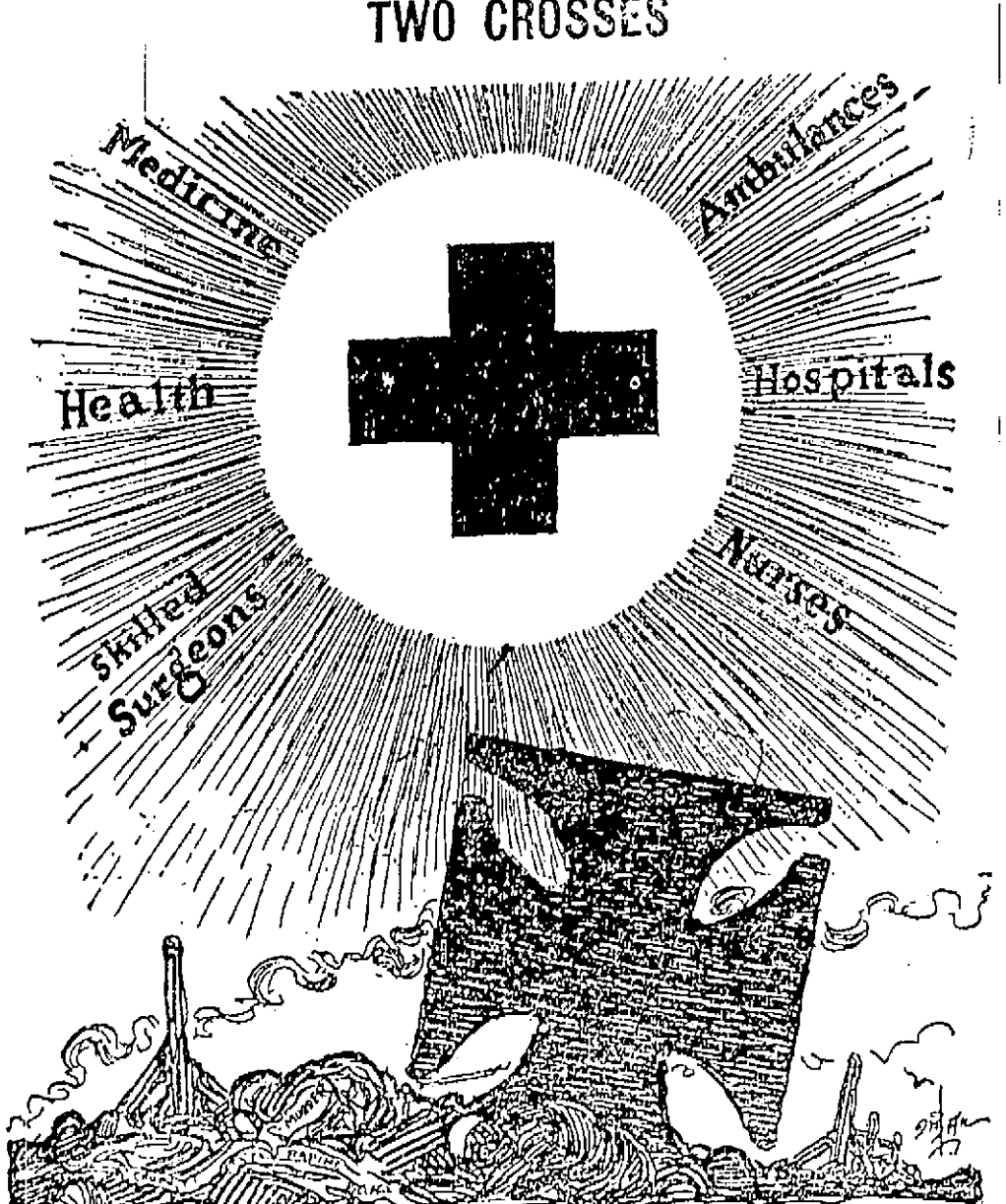
Mexicans Kill U. S. Soldier.
McAllen, Tex., May 22.—Sergeant Herbert Ulrich of Kawakaw, Mich., was killed by a shot from across the border near the Hidalgo. Four Mexicans were killed in the return fire.

Yanks Bag Two Hun Planes.
Washington, May 21.—American aviators northwest of Toul shot down two German airplanes in a series of engagements high in the air. Capt. David Peterson shot down another enemy plane.

U. S. Ball Fans Surprise Britons.
London, May 21.—At the baseball game between the United States army and navy, the American spectators "stretched" after the seventh inning. The police, attracted by the unusual scene, started an investigation.

Argentina Remains Neutral.
Buenos Aires, May 20.—Argentina is at peace with all nations and has no reason to change her present policy of neutrality, declared President Figueroa in his annual message at the opening of the fifty-seventh congress session.

Strike in Philadelphia Grows.
Philadelphia, May 20.—The strike of conductors and motormen of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, which operates all of the street car systems of Philadelphia, is more serious, from 1,500 to 2,000 men being out.



FAR OVER THE TOP DEPORT SINN FEINERS

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN EXCEEDS FOUR BILLIONS.
All Districts Oversubscribed, Minneapolis Leading With 172 Per Cent of Its Quota.

Washington, May 20.—The total of the Third Liberty Loan is \$4,170,000,000, an oversubscription of 20 per cent above the three-billion minimum goal set by the government. It is the most successful loan in the history of the United States. Every federal reserve district oversubscribed, the Minneapolis district 172 per cent, the highest, and the New York district 124 per cent, the lowest.

In announcing these figures on Thursday the treasury explained the total may be changed slightly by later reports from federal reserve banks of subscriptions during the last days of the campaign.

"This is the most successful loan the United States has offered, both in number of subscribers and in the amount realized," said Secretary McAdoo in a statement. "Every subscription was made with knowledge that attainment in full was to be expected, unlike the first and second loans, when donations were limited. I congratulate the country on this wonderful result."

"This great result was achieved notwithstanding that the country has been called upon to pay since the second Liberty loan income and excess profits taxes of approximately \$3,000,000,000, making a total amount turned to the treasury of about \$7,000,000,000."

MANY U. S. PLANES IN EUROPE
Congressman Baer of North Dakota Defends Aircraft Producing Board—Big Fleet Coming.

Washington, May 20.—The aircraft production board found a new defender in the person of Representative Baer of North Dakota. In a statement he said was based on accurate information secured from aviation authorities, Baer claims the government has not spent \$40,000,000 for airplanes during the last year, but only \$125,000,000.

"On May 1 we had 250 war planes in Europe," he added. "Besides this we have 1,200 training planes in Europe. In America we have over 4,000 training planes and are turning out 1,000 airplanes a month. The expenditures of the government include airplane equipment, selected timber, motors and various other parts which when assembled will make a mighty aerial fleet."

FORMS NEW U. S. AIR BODY
President Spills Aviation and Signal Corps—Organization Headed by John D. Ryan.

Washington, May 22.—As his first act under the new law permitting executive management and consolidation of departments, President Wilson on Monday took production of aircraft from the army signal corps and established as a separate organization the air-production board, headed by John D. Ryan of New York. This leaves the signal corps of the army a separate organization.

Cols. S. D. Waldron, R. L. Montgomery and Edward A. Peeds, signal corps, U. S. A., have been detached from their present duties and ordered to report to the attorney general for co-operation and assistance in the aircraft investigation.

Troop Train Is Wrecked.
Texarkana, Ark., May 23.—One soldier is missing, 18 were injured, A. J. McCallister, engineer, was killed when a north-bound St. Louis Southwestern train was derailed by a broken angle bar near Garland, Ark.

American Tanker Is Lost.
Washington, May 23.—The American tanker William Luckefeller has been lost at sea, according to official advices received here. The navy department withheld formal announcement of the disaster.

Earth Shocks Are Recorded.
St. Louis, May 22.—The seismograph at St. Louis university on Monday recorded an earthquake, the tremors continuing for five minutes. The location is given as approximately 4,000 miles south, probably in Peru.

U-Boat 39 Hit in Fight.
Madrid, May 22.—The German submarine U-39, says an official dispatch from Cartagena, entered that port in a damaged condition. The U-39 is seriously damaged condition as the result of a battle.

Huns and Italy to Exchange.
Bern, Switzerland, May 20.—An agreement has been reached here between German and Italian commissioners in regard to the exchange of sick and crippled prisoners of war and the management of prison camps.

Three Die in Nitro Blast.
Pleasant City, O., May 20.—Three men were blown to pieces by the explosion of a quantity of nitroglycerin being hauled to the oil fields by John Hiney, whose horses also were killed. The other victims were farmers.

Two Negroes Are Lynched.
Valdosta, Ga., May 21.—Willie Reed and Willie Thompson, colored, implicated in the murder of B. Smith and the shooting of Mrs. Smith at Barney, were lynched. Reed is said to have confessed a plot against the Smiths.

34 Hurt in Train Wreck.
Rockford, Ill., May 21.—Thirty-four persons were hurt—two of them soldiers—when a Camp Grant interurban train was wrecked turning the Harrison avenue curve at Rockford. One of the passengers is reported dying.

90,000 TROOPS SAIL FROM U. S. WITHIN 10 DAYS

American Army Sets Record in Rush to France.

BAKER ASKS \$8,618,562.466

Secretary Submits Estimates for Ordnance and Other War Material During Next Fiscal Year to the House.

Washington, May 23.—In a statement inserted in the house record, Representative Caldwell of New York, a member of the military committee, declared that during the first ten days of May, 90,000 American soldiers were sent abroad, and said that after the expiration of one year from the arrival of the first shipment of troops from this country, the United States would have 1,000,000 men in France, equipped with the necessary arms and supplies.

When a request was made for a small expeditionary force from this country, critics of the administration, Mr. Caldwell said, declared it would be impossible to ship from 50,000 to 100,000 men in the first year of the war.

Bare Troop Shipments.
Representative Caldwell said: "Today we have an army of more than 2,000,000, of which 500,000 have already been shipped to France and a million more have had the necessary training to fit them for foreign service. These are now waiting for boats to carry them over."

"Notwithstanding that the appropriation measure now pending is to support an army of only 3,000,000, I am confident that before many months deficiency appropriations will be necessary."

"We will probably have between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 men before the next fiscal year. The potential power of America for a seven-year war may be conservatively estimated at 20,000,000 fighting men of recognized military age."

"The men now in the American army are divided as follows, Caldwell explained:

	Officers.	Men.
Regular army	10,295	504,677
National Guard	16,996	411,952
National army	38,594	510,963
Reserve corps	79,038	78,500
On special duty	\$135	
Drafted in April	150,000	
Drafted in May	233,743	

Baker Asks \$8,618,562.466.
Additional estimates of \$1,500,000,000 for ordnance, ordnance stores and ordnance supplies during the next fiscal year were submitted to the house by Secretary Daniels, together with a request for authorization of \$7,118,562,466 more to be spent at the war department's discretion for ordnance.

Additional requests for naval appropriations during the next fiscal year totaling \$30,105,000 were submitted to congress by Secretary Daniels. Daniels' request included \$11,000,000 for constructing and equipping training camps and \$5,583,500 for procuring and testing shells.

STORM KILLS FIFTEEN IN IOWA
Probably 100 Others Are Injured by Tornado—Property Loss Is Enormous.

Des Moines, Ia., May 23.—Fifteen dead and probably 100 injured is believed to have been the toll of the tornado which swept eastward through central Iowa. The property damage is estimated at more than a million dollars. Reports on the dead are: Boone, 6; Newton, 2; Carroll, 2; Chariton, 2; Dubuque, 1; Walker, 1; Denison, 1.

The town of Arcadia, west of Boone, which felt the heaviest fury of the storm, is reported wiped off the map. The storm appeared to have traveled in three sections. It struck first at Montgomerie, then moved eastward, following the Northwestern railway to Iowa, where it struck Newton. Then it moved northeast, striking Roland and Pickering.

The storm at Dubuque was distinct from that which struck Boone.

SENATE PASSES NAVAL BILL
Appropriation Measure Carries \$1,610,000—Increase in Enlisted Strength of Navy Approved.

Washington, May 23.—In record breaking time of four hours, the senate passed without roll call the naval appropriation bill, carrying \$1,610,000,000. The measure, increased about \$225,000,000 over the house authorization, now goes to the house.

One of the most important features of the bill is the increase of the enlisted strength of the navy from 87,000 to 133,000 and the temporary increase in 181,000 men was approved without objection by the senate.

U. S. Acts in Car Strike.
Washington, May 23.—The Philadelphia street car strike was taken up by the national war labor board. Representatives of the transportation company, its employees and the emergency fleet corporation and the Frankford Arsenal were present.

Hunting for Joy.
While people are hunting for joy, peering into the dark corners, and climbing up the steep places in search of it, joy is flooding the earth about us just as the sunshine does. If only we stopped searching and began accepting, life would seem a very different thing.—Girl's Companion.

Nicknames.
Just as we talk about Uncle Sam, the English speak of John Bull, the French of Jean Grandpère and the Russians of Ivan Ivanovich.

What You've Got Left.
"You make more fuss about losing a nickel than I'd make about losing a hundred dollars."

"Boss," said the boy, "you've got the wrong idea. The chances are you've got another hundred. But this was my last nickel. 'Tain't what you lose that makes the difference; it's what you've got left."

A machine has been invented for chopping up young cotton plants, at the same time the crop is being cultivated.

TEN LIVES LOST IN WISCONSIN STORM

TORNADO IN SOUTHERN PART OF THE STATE BRINGS DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.

LONE ROCK IS HIT HARDEST

Village of 500 Population in Richland County Practically Obliterated. Dead and Injured Are Carried Long Distance by Wind.

Madison, Wis., May 22.—Ten persons are believed to be dead, at least fifty injured and more than \$500,000 in property damage resulted from the tornado which swept Iowa, Richland, Sauk and Dane counties last night.

Lone Rock, on the line between Iowa and Richland counties, was hardest hit by the storm. Half of the village, of 700 inhabitants, was razed, six persons are known to be dead and thirty injured.

Buildings in the direct path of the storm were carried for miles and the wreckage strewn over the country-side. Several of the dead and injured also were picked up great distances from their homes.

The known dead so far are: P. C. PITKIN, Lone Rock, editor Tri-County Review; FERNANDUS J. BUELOW, farmer, Honey Creek, Sauk county; YANKEE, farmer, Honey Creek.

TWO CHILDREN of Mrs. Patrick, Lone Rock.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY, Lone Rock. ALDOUS BECK, 5 years old, Plain.

Roofs were torn from several houses and barns in the towns of Troy, Honey Creek and Prairie du Sac. No damage was done in the village of Prairie du Sac. Sauk City was battered somewhat but no serious damage inflicted.

Two children of a Mrs. Patrick, widow, of Lone Rock, were killed outright, and two others of her family of five were injured, one perhaps fatally. Another unidentified boy in Lone Rock was killed, making a total of five casualties in Lone Rock.

Editor P. C. Pitkin of the Tri-County Review was killed in the collapse of the Lone Rock bank building. He was fleeing from the building when the stairway gave way.

The intensity of the storm was shown at Lone Rock when ten refrigerating cars which were standing on the tracks were hurled seventy feet from the tracks by the wind.

Spring Green escaped storm damage entirely, the force of the tornado being centered north and west of that village. The little village of Plain, north of Spring Green, suffered a severe blast. The new \$10,000 St. Luke's Catholic church, the largest in Sauk county, half a mile from Plain, was wrecked, as was also the priest's residence. Two farm dwellings between Plain and Spring Green were blown to pieces. One of them was the home of Alois Beck. His little son, 5 years old, was killed by flying debris.

The rural towns of Blue Mounds and Springdale suffered severely in property loss. At Springdale on the George Harmon farm a barn was demolished and four horses belonging to a tenant killed. Barns and other buildings in Blue Mounds were considerably damaged.

Baraboo reports that a cloudburst and tornado that swept over Sauk county leveled hundreds of buildings, killing live stock and ruining crops in many sections. The damage will run into many thousands.

The One Hundred Sixty-first artillery was caught in the tornado at Fayette, north of Madison. All tents were blown down, but no serious injuries to the men were reported. Village homes, churches and schoolhouses were opened to the men. The Fayette electric light plant was demolished, the depot unroofed and several stores badly damaged.

The storm did not affect Mt. Horeb seriously. It passed west and north of Dodgeville, causing no damage to that city, however. Farms suffered severely in spots throughout northwestern Iowa county.

Madison was in darkness for more than three hours during one of the worst wind, electric and rain storms that ever visited the city.

Appleton Carpenters Strike.
Appleton—This city is experiencing one of the biggest strikes since a year ago, when the paper makers went out. About 110 carpenters laid down their tools, demanding an increase of 10 cents an hour and an eight-hour day. The contractors refused. The union men have been receiving 45 cents a hour and a nine-hour work day. The contractors offered 50 cents an hour. The walkout affected the entire Fox river valley, but Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac contractors agreed to the men's demands.

We Wonder.
"Here's a question I'd like to propose," remarked the Observer of Events and Things: "Does a bow-legged soldier become knock-kneed when he faces the enemy for the first time?"

Kindly Dispensation.
One of Providence's kindest dispensations is fixing it so that a man can be just as happy over feeling important as really being—Ohio State Journal.

Old Christmas Day.
Old Christmas day is, according to the Julian calendar, observed by Russia and the Greek church, and differs from the Gregorian calendar by 13 days and is celebrated on January 6 and New Year's day on January 13.

Advice to Sentimental.
When a fellow in love he might as well go right up to her and make a fool of himself first as last. Anything is better than holding it in until he has spontaneously combustion.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Look for Opportunities.
I used to say "Nobody uses me right. Nobody gives me a chance." But if chances had been snakes I would have been bitten a hundred times a day. We need oculists not opportunities.—Ralph Parlette.

Tuti, Tuti!
A recent invention is a pair of horse blinders for golf players to help them concentrate their attention. Why not add a bit that they can champ instead of bursting into profanity?

The Standard of Wealth.
Any man is rich who makes \$100 a year more than his wife's sister's husband.—H. L. Mencken in the New York Mail.

M'ADOO REMOVES RAIL PRESIDENTS

To Name Chiefs Who Will Be Responsible to Regional Heads.

SOME MAY GET NEW POST

Statement Says Wherever Possible Federal Directors Will Be Appointed From Among Operating Officers of Property.

Washington, May 22.—Every railroad president in the United States was relieved from active duty as executive manager of his road by Director General McAdoo. He will appoint a federal director for each road, responsible only to the railroad administration.

In many cases the president of the road may be named federal director. As another step in the reorganization of railroad management, the director general ordered the creation of two operating districts—the Allegheny region, consisting of the principal trunk lines east of Pittsburgh, excluding the New York Central, managed by C. J. Markham, now regional director for the South, and the Pacifiants district, consisting of the East and West trunk lines terminating at Hampton Roads.

The statement by McAdoo. The following statement was issued by Director General McAdoo: "In view of the direct responsibility for the operation of the railroads for the country placed upon the Director General by the act of congress, and by the proclamations of the president, he has been unable to escape the conclusion that it will be advisable to place in direct charge of each property for operating purposes a representative to be known as the federal manager, who will report to the regional director."

"As far as practicable this federal manager will be chosen from the operating officers of the particular property who are entirely familiar with its employees and its conditions."

"Except so far as may be necessary to move the emergency conditions which compel the government to take control of the railroads, the federal manager of each railroad will endeavor to avail himself to the fullest extent of the advantages incident to the operations of the particular railroad as a unit and the preservation of its identity."

Seeks Best Results.
"This is believed to be of essential importance not only to secure the best results during the period of government control, but also to give the greatest degree of reassurance to the officers and employees that the railroad carriers upon which they are depending will not be narrowed, but to give the greatest possible assurance to the stockholders that their just interests in the properties will be respected and that nothing will be needlessly done to have even the appearance of impairing their rights."

Under the plan outlined by Mr. McAdoo, the board of directors of each railroad controlled by the government will operate in purely an advisory capacity and a railroad president becomes virtually a useless appendage to be retained by the stockholders, if at all, as a luxury.

More Important Railroad. A list of the more important railroads and the names of their presidents follows:

Adriatic, Toledo and Santa Fe, E. P. Ripley.
Boston and Maine, James H. Hustis (receivingship).
Central Pacific, William F. Herrin.
Chicago and Alton, W. G. Hild.
Eastern Illinois, William J. Jackson (receivingship).
Chicago and Northwestern, R. H. Aislin.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hale Holden.
Chicago Great Western, W. L. Park (acting).
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, Harry H. Kuhn.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, H. E. Byrum.
Rock Island, J. E. Gorman.
Denver and Rio Grande, E. L. Brown.
Erie, F. D. Underwood.
Great Northern, Louis W. Hill.
Illinois Central, C. H. Markham (receivingship).
Kansas City Southern, J. A. Edson.
Loh Valley, E. E. Loomis.
Louisville and Nashville, Milton H. Smith.
Michigan Central, Alfred H. Smith.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, C. E. Schaff (president and receiver).
Missouri Pacific, B. F. Bush.
New York Central, Alfred H. Smith.
New York, New Haven and Hartford, Edward J. Pearson.
Northern Pacific, Jule M. Hannaford.
Pennsylvania, Samuel Ren.
Pere Marquette, F. H. Alfred.
Seaboard Air Line, William J. Harriman.
Southern Pacific, William Spruille.
Southern Railway, Fairfax Harrison.
Wabash, Edward F. Kenney.
Union Pacific, E. E. Calvin.

Chicago Club Ousts Germans.
Chicago, May 18.—Eighteen alien enemy employees were discharged by the Chicago Athletic association in pursuance of its policy of excluding such aliens from the premises of the club.

Interned Men Escape Second Time.
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 22.—Arnold Henkel, Jacob C. S. Buer, Robert Beebe and William M. J. Wagner, enemy alien prisoners here, escaped and still are at large. It is the second time Henkel and Wagner have broken from the camp.

Natural Thought.
Isn't there some way for a corporation to monopolize the walking and then put up the price?—Kansas City Star.

Union Saved by Army of Schoolboys



Orion R. Howe

Nearly 1,000,000 Soldiers Who Served in Federal Army Were Under 16 Years of Age



Orion R. Howe as a Soldier

THE FACT that the draft law under which the United States is now raising its armies played the minimum age of men to be included in the draft at twenty-one years has called attention to the extreme youth of the men who made up the forces that fought and won the Civil war.

It may truthfully be said that the war was won by an army of schoolboys. The younger generation probably is not aware of the fact that nearly a million of those who carried muskets on behalf of the Federal cause were less than sixteen years of age when they enlisted. Statistics show that there were exactly 841,391 boys under that age in the Federal army. There were 12,428 under eighteen years of age, and of the total enlistments of 2,758,292 there were 2,648,708 under twenty-one years of age.

Not only were the great majority of privates less than twenty-one years of age, but the records show that companies, regiments and brigades were commanded literally by schoolboys. At the close of the war, it is said, it was the exception to find a brigade or division commander who was more than thirty years old.

Lt. Gen. John L. Clem is generally credited with being the youngest soldier on record. He was born in Newark, O., August 13, 1851. He was not quite ten years old when he entered the volunteer service as a drummer at the beginning of the war. Two years later, when he was still not quite twelve years old, he was recruited and took his place in the ranks. He was made a sergeant for bravery displayed in the battle of Chickamauga and served until the close of the war. He returned to school when the war ended and graduated from the Newark high school. In 1871 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army and remained in the regular service until 1915, when he was retired with the rank of brigadier general.

Among the heroes who were awarded the congressional medal of honor for valor shown upon the field of battle there were many who were mere children. A veteran officer of the Federal army, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, recalled some interesting history connected with some of these youthful heroes. The writer gave the following account of some of these military cases:

"Robert H. Murphy was born May 11, 1849. He enlisted as musketeer at the beginning of the war and the official statement of the action for which he gained his congressional medal reads:

"At Antietam, Md., July 28, 1862, being ordered to the brigade commander, he voluntarily led two regiments as reinforcements into line of battle, where he had his horse shot from under him."

"The enlisted August 6, 1862, at the age of twelve years, two months and twenty-four days, in the One Hundred Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made orderly to the colonel of the regiment. In January, 1863, he was made orderly to Gen. L. A. J. Lightburn, and participated in several hard-fought battles. In the army he was known as 'Bob.' When he performed the wonderful feat that gained him the medal he was only fifteen years old. The circumstances under which young Murphy led two regiments into battle were as follows:

"The division in which General Lightburn commanded was that day on the extreme right of the army, which was being flanked by the enemy. Young Murphy was sent to the right by his general to find out the situation, and finding that the enemy had flanked the right wing and was driving them, he rode on his pony down the line and met General Logan, who recommended that day, and begged him with tears in his eyes for reinforcements, telling him they were cutting our right all to pieces. 'The general replied: I have ordered reinforcements from the left, and here they come now, and if you know where they are needed, Bob, show them in.' And that is how he came to lead the two regiments that day. General Lightburn wrote regarding Bob that he was not only brave and faithful, but displayed remarkable judgment for one of his age, as I soon found out. I could depend on him under any circumstances that might arise."

"And here is another very little chap who gained his medal, Orion P. Howe, born December 23, 1848. He enlisted early in the war and was wounded at Vicksburg and three times at Ball's Bluff. His record is a brilliant one, and General Sherman tells the story in a letter of August 8, 1863:

"Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, Camp on Black River, August 8, 1863.

"Hon. B. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"Sir: I take the liberty of asking, through you, that something be done for a lad named Orion P. Howe of Waukegan, Ill., who belongs to the Fifty-fifth Illinois, but at present is home wounded. I think he is too young for West Point, but would be the very thing for a midshipman. When the assault at Vicksburg was at its height, on the 19th of May, and I was in front near the road, which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good, healthy boy's cry: 'General Sherman, send some cartridges to Colonel Mahan; the men are nearly all out.' 'What's the matter, boy?' 'They shot me in the leg, sir, but I can go to the hospital.' Send the



Gen. John L. Clem, youngest soldier on record

cartridges right away." Even where he stood the shot fell thick, and I told him to go to the rear at once. I would attend to the cartridges; and off he limped. Just before he disappeared on the hill, he turned and called as loud as he could: 'Callier 34.' I have not seen the lad since, and his colonel (Mahan) on inquiry gives me the address above, and says he is a bright, intelligent boy, with a fair preliminary education. What arrested my attention then was—and what renewed my memory of the fact now—is that one so young, carrying a musket-butt through his leg, should have found his way to me on that fatal spot, and delivered his message, not forgetting the very important part of the call of his musket, 34, which you know is an unusual one. I warrant that the boy has in him the elements of a man, and I commend him to the government as one worth the fostering care of one of the national institutions. I am, with respect,

"Your obedient servant,"

"W. T. SHERMAN,"

"Major General Commanding."

"When the poet, George H. Boker, learned of the episode of young Howe, he put the story in verse.

"John Cook, too, gained a medal of honor when a mere child. He was born in Ohio, August 10, 1847, and enlisted in Battery I, Fourth United States Artillery, at the breaking out of the war. He was serving as bugler at Antietam, and eventually did enough to merit his medal. The boy distinguished himself at Antietam and in every fight in which the command was engaged. At Antietam the battery was knocked to pieces, losing about 50 per cent of the men, killed or wounded. Captain Campbell fell, severely wounded, and young Cook assisted him to the rear, quickly returning to the firing line, where, seeing nearly all the men down and not enough left to man the guns, the little fellow unstrapped a pouch of ammunition from the body of a dead gunner who was lying near one of the cannons, and fired with it and acted as gunner until the end of the fight.

"J. C. Julius Langbein was a very small boy, indeed, when the battle of Camden, North Carolina, April 17, 1862, he won his congressional medal. The official record states that 'when a drummer boy, he voluntarily and under a heavy fire went to the aid of a wounded officer, procured medical aid for him and aided in carrying him to a place of safety.' After the battle he was granted a short leave of absence to visit his parents, and what a thrill of happiness the boy must have felt when he handed his mother a commendatory letter from his company commander.

"And here is another boy who wears the congressional medal of honor, ably won: George D. Stinson, a schoolboy from Michigan, a mere child in years, when he made his great record and won the medal for 'distinguished bravery' in battle at Gainesville, June 27, 1862. This battle, the second of the 'Seven Days' Battles' before Richmond, was one of the most disastrous battles of the Civil war, wherein Fitz John Porter's Fifth army corps was pitted against the three army corps of Generals Longstreet, Hill and 'Stonewall' Jackson.

"Trig, Gen. Daniel Butterfield's brigade, composed of the Twelfth, Seventeenth and Forty-fourth New York, the Eighty-third Pennsylvania and Sixteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry regiments, that day occupied the left line of battle in the form of a curve, with the Sixteenth and Eighty-third on the extreme left and resting on the border of Chickamauga swamp. Here the brigade was called upon to resist several desperate charges of the enemy during the day, which, in every instance, resulted in defeat of the attacking force.

"It was in this 'Seven Days' battle that Stinson, then a youth of seventeen, serving in the ranks of Company C, Sixteenth Michigan, as a private, but borne on the rolls of his company as a drummer boy, distinguished himself by waving his gun and calling upon his comrades to rally on the colors as he had done, thus setting an example that was

specifically followed by a number of others, and winning the approbation of Major Welch of his regiment, who was a witness of the heroic act. He was in the front rank of the charge back upon the enemy, and in the almost hand-to-hand conflict that followed fell severely wounded through the left hip by a minute ball.

"On the morning of December 13, 1862, while the Fifth corps was drawn up in line of battle on Stafford heights waiting for orders to cross the Rappahannock river and enter Fredericksburg, Colonel Stinson, commanding the Third brigade, First division, called upon the Sixteenth Michigan for a volunteer to carry the new brigade flag that had just reached the command. Stinson, but now partially recovered from his wound, sprang from the ranks and begged for this duty. His patriotism and fidelity to duty, well known to Major Welch, now commanding the regiment, won for him the coveted prize, much to the chagrin of several other comrades who valiantly offered their services. Leading his brigade on its famous charge up Marye's heights, in that terrible slaughter under Burnside, he was again wounded, but not so severely as to prevent him from planting the colors within 150 yards of the enemy's line, where they remained for 20 hours. Three days later he proudly bore his flag back across the Rappahannock, marked by a broken shaft and several holes, caused by the enemy's missiles during the charge.

"It was in this battle, Sunday, December 14, 1862, while the brigade lay all day hugging the ground behind the slight elevation a few yards in front of the enemy, momentarily expecting an attack, that Stinson, with a comrade of his own company, displayed humanity as well as remarkable valor by running the gauntlet through a railroad cut for canisters of water for the sick and wounded comrades who could not be removed from the lines; this at a time, too, when the enemy's sharpshooters were so stationed as to command the ground a considerable distance in the rear of the brigade lines. It was this distinguished service of humanity at Fredericksburg, in the face of a general order forbidding any soldier to leave the ranks, that won for the boy the medal of honor. The war department, with a full record knowledge of his services from Gaines Mills to Fredericksburg, and for reasons best known to itself, decided that the medal was earned at the first-mentioned battle, with continuing merit to the end of his military service.

"Perhaps the most dangerous duty that a soldier can be engaged in is that of scout. In a book published after the war, and called 'Hampton and His Cavalry,' the following definition of a scout is given: 'The scouts of the army did not constitute a distinct organization, but suitable men volunteering for this duty were detailed from the different commands. The position required not only courage, nerve, and intelligence, but special faculties born in some few men.'

"The line of demarcation between a scout and a spy was at times very blurred, for, as the scouts were usually dressed in enemy's uniforms with their hair cut, they were by strict military law subject to the penalty of spies if taken within the enemy's lines, and they were not without pleasant experiences of that sort.

"Undoubtedly one of the most distinguished of this class was Archibald Hamilton, Toward, Jr., who received the medal because of the indorsement of General Sheridan, who knew and appreciated his great services to the cause.

"Toward was born March 6, 1845, in Philadelphia, Pa., and enlisted June 17, 1862, in Company K, First West Virginia cavalry, and served until August 17, 1865. His services were not only remarkable, but most valuable to the cause. He was one of the most daring and most trusted of Sheridan's scouts.

"Once, while scouting for Averett, he was captured, but told such a plausible story to the Confederate officers, whom he was being taken to, that they were allowed to depart. The first time he was detailed on scout duty his two companions were shot and killed. On his next trip his command and his own horse were killed when they were 18 miles inside of the Confederate lines, but Toward managed to dodge the enemy's bullets and get back alive, vowing at every jump never to go on scout duty again. He soon recovered from his fright, however, and started out on another trip. While with Sheridan he was asked to locate the notorious partisan leader, Maj. Harry Gilmore, and, if possible, effect his capture.

"After several days' hard work he found Gilmore stopping in a large country mansion near Moorfield, W. Va. He reported to Sheridan, who sent with him about fifteen scouts under Colonel Young. They dressed in Confederate uniforms and, followed by 800 Federal cavalry at a distance of several miles, to be of assistance in case the true character of the scouts was discovered, they arrived near Gilmore's command about daybreak, and toward went forward alone and, single-handed, captured the vidette without a shot being fired. The scouts then entered the family mansion and took Gilmore out of bed and back to Sheridan's headquarters."

He Was Nearly There.

During McClellan's march up the Peninsula, a tall Vermont scout separated from his regiment and was tramping through the mud trying to overtake it. He came to a crossing, and was puzzled which road to take, but a native came along and the soldier inquired: "Where does this road lead to?" "To hell," answered the surly Southern. "Want?" "Judging by the lay of the land and the looks of the people, I calculate I'm most there."

Law of Suffering.

The law which since the fall has regulated the union of God with nature is a law of suffering. It is involved throughout all his earthly course the mortification of the flesh. It is a necessity of our probation, which even our Lord willed to bear that he might be the savior of his brethren. He learned obedience by the things which he suffered, and the same law regulates the purification and perfecting of his elect.—Rev. T. T. Carter

CONGRESS MAY GO HOME BEFORE LONG

SOME OF ITS LEADERS DECLARE THAT AN ADJOURNMENT BY JULY 1 IS POSSIBLE.

SENATOR GALLINGER IN DOUBT

Attempt to Exempt Government Printing Office From Operations of Overman Bill Falls—No Action Yet On Water Power Measure.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—In April and May senators and representatives begin to talk about adjournment and they usually fix the 1st of July as the time when the long session shall come to an end. There has been no exception this year and some of the leaders have pointed out that there is no reason why there should not be an adjournment by July 1. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who has been longer in the senate than any other man, speaking in the senate said that the suggestion that they could soon adjourn coming from one of the majority leaders met his hearty approval and he hoped that congress could "get away from the hot term in Washington at a reasonable time. But looking at the bills on my desk," he continued, "it looks to me as if we had better send for our winter clothes and conclude that we are going to be here until the next session of congress."

Of course there is a lot of very important legislation yet to be considered, but it may be well to remember that any time that the president thinks he has got all the legislation he wants, the suggestion will be made that the appropriation bills be passed and that congress get away.

When the Overman bill passed the senate an attempt was made to exempt the government printing office from its operations, but without avail. The government printing office has always been under the direction of congress, although it does all of the government printing business. Heretofore congress has been very jealous of its control of the printing office and its Congressional Record. The awful suggestion was raised that under the Overman bill the president might direct Chairman Creel of the public information bureau to take charge of and edit the Congressional Record. While nothing of that kind is likely, the mere suggestion caused cold shivers to run down the backs of those who feel that the Record is the only outlet they have for getting their thoughts in print.

Of course a great many important matters have occupied the attention of congress and that might account for the delay in presenting and passing a bill which would utilize the water power of the United States. For more than ten years there has been a great deal of talk about the benefits to be derived from the water power which has been running to waste and will continue to run to waste until some action is taken, and yet there never has been anything done.

Many months ago the senate passed a water power bill, but the house has not seen fit to consider it. It has been a matter of two months since a special committee was formed in the house for the express purpose of considering water power legislation. A bill approved by three cabinet officers, all having jurisdiction to some extent over water power lands and sites, was submitted to this committee and for a time it seemed as if the measure might receive favorable consideration. But this bill still awaits action in the house, where it is supposed to have strong support.

There are many subtle ways of delaying legislation in congress and it is possible that the water power bill is one which has been marked for postponement until congress gets tired and adjourns.

North Carolina is in the limelight these days on account of having four of its men in congress in very important positions. Senator Simmons is chairman of the finance committee, and Claude Kitchin chairman of the ways and means committee in the house. Thus it happens that the North Carolina men are the most influential in regard to revenue legislation.

Owing to the ill health of Senator Culberson of Texas, Senator Overman of North Carolina has charge of all measures coming from the judiciary committee in the house. Congressman Webb is chairman of the judiciary committee, and so North Carolina again takes a prominent place in regard to other important legislation.

Conditions in the national capital cause considerable comment from time to time. Washington for a long time has been known as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and for many reasons it has attracted people as a place of residence, although they may have no business here.

Since the beginning of the Federal government the high wages of the Federal Government have become very disagreeable to the residents. Prices have gone up, the cost of living having increased here more than any other place in the country; it is almost impossible to secure labor for any purpose; the wages of servants have been raised and many people have been unable to obtain servants at any price. There has been the erection of many buildings for government purposes. The beautiful parks in Washington have been invaded and covered with most unsightly structures for the purpose of housing government employees. In some cases fine trees in the parks have been destroyed.

Australian Slang.

The term, a "bosker tree," which the Australians use to describe a cheerful leave home to their birthplace, is the altered "bosky" with a similar meaning that was an English colloquialism in the eighteenth century. And "bosky" is still current slang in England, but implying a too generous use of the vine crop. There is one phrase in the book of slang which is decidedly pleasing, "Australian grip." It stands for the best of greetings, the honest, hearty handshake.

Outside of Man's Rights.

The "mental neutrality" which is born of ignorance or lassitude is unworthy of reasoning beings. We have no intellectual right to be ignorant when information lies at our hand, and we have no moral right to be weary when great moral issues are at stake.—Agnes Repplier.

Olive Trees Have Long Lives.

Eight of the olive trees in the historic Garden of Olives, near Jerusalem are believed to be more than 1,000 years old.

Efful parks in Washington have been invaded and covered with most unsightly structures for the purpose of housing government employees. In some cases fine trees in the parks have been destroyed.

Comment and criticism in congress about the manner and methods by which the life of Washington has been interrupted by the war occur from time to time, but such comments amount to nothing; they cannot change conditions, but they do afford an opportunity for senators and members to express their disapproval of what has been done. The old-time residents in Washington fear that the city will never recover, and that it, like the world, will be changed by the great war, which seems to have come to curse the world.

Perhaps no one but President Wilson could have secured the enactment of such important legislation as has been passed by congress since the war began. Beginning with the conscription bill and on down to the Overman bill, there have been many measures of vital importance enacted, all of them increasing the power of the president, until at last he has practically a free hand to do anything he pleases in order to carry on the war successfully. There is no governmental power or agency that has not been placed in his hands, save only the power of making appropriations, and even in regard to that there is no doubt that the president can secure from congress all the money that is necessary to carry on the war.

An unexpected thing happened in the senate the other day when Senator Overman suggested the absence of a quorum. "There is a quorum here," asserted Vice President Marshall. "The chair will take judicial notice of the fact that there is a quorum here."

After the senators recovered somewhat they felt the full shock of what had been done. Never before in the history of the senate had a presiding officer failed to direct that the roll be called when any senator suggested the absence of a quorum. It was almost like the days when Tom Reed counted a quorum in the house of representatives.

The quorum proposition in both the house and senate is a good deal of a farce. Recently there was an important matter pending in the senate, and at the same time a hearing was going on in one of the committees. There was a change of two bills in the committee room and the hearing was stopped. "We must go into the senate and answer to our names," explained the chairman, "but we'll be right back." They left the committee room and were in the senate perhaps one-half a minute, helped to constitute a quorum, and then returned to the committee room. On a count they figured as part of a quorum, but of course they were not actually a part of it.

Official Washington has realized during the past week or ten days that the country has become more interested in the war than any time since the United States entered upon that great conflict. This interest is evidenced by the fact that American consular lists are now being received and it is brought home to our people that great sacrifices are necessary in order to win the war of civilization.

Prerogatives are great things and if properly used can often overcome common sense. The house of representatives will not surrender what it claims as its great constitutional prerogative, that of originating all bills relating to revenue. The senate has its own prerogatives, but it does not like to contest with the house for them because these prerogatives relate almost wholly to what is known as executive business, the ratification of treaties and the confirmation of presidential appointments. It does, however, have to contest with the president, for occasionally appointments are made without the consent of the senate, which seem to be an infringement upon the senate's prerogative, the right of confirmation. Then the president often makes an agreement called a "modus vivendi" with a foreign nation, which is essentially a treaty, without reference to the senate's right of ratification.

There is always more or less of a squabble over these "prerogatives" and from the way members of congress talk it would seem that they are more important than anything else connected with legislation.

There are six men in the house of representatives who fought in the Civil war. Three of them were Confederates, Major Steadman of North Carolina, General Estep of Louisiana and Private Talbot of Maryland. The other three, Sherwood and Hollingsworth of Ohio and Osborne of California, were the blue uniforms of the Federal army. There are two former "Yanks" in that body, Warren of Wyoming and Nelson of Minnesota. While Senator Bankhead of Alabama is the sole remaining "Johnny Reb." It has always been the case that after the conclusion of a war congress has been thronged with fighting men. Since 1865 there have been hundreds of Civil war veterans in congress at one time or another, but even at that it is rather remarkable that after 33 years there still are nine of them left.

The Tipping Habit.

Church—I see to save money shoes are to be made without tips. Gotham—Gracious me! Do they have to tip the men who make shoes, too?

Keep Mind on Work.

One must make up one's mind to forego the casual work which leads to time destroyers. One must fix the mind on the work in hand, seek to forget that there is anyone else in the world, or any other task that must be done. And only practice can make this possible. But, once gained, concentration will be found to be the most valuable asset that any young woman can possibly bring to any kind of work to which she sets her hand and mind.

Tact.

Tact is not merely shown in saying the right thing at the right time to the right people; it is shown quite as much in the many things that are left unsaid and apparently unnoticed or are only slightly and evasively touched.

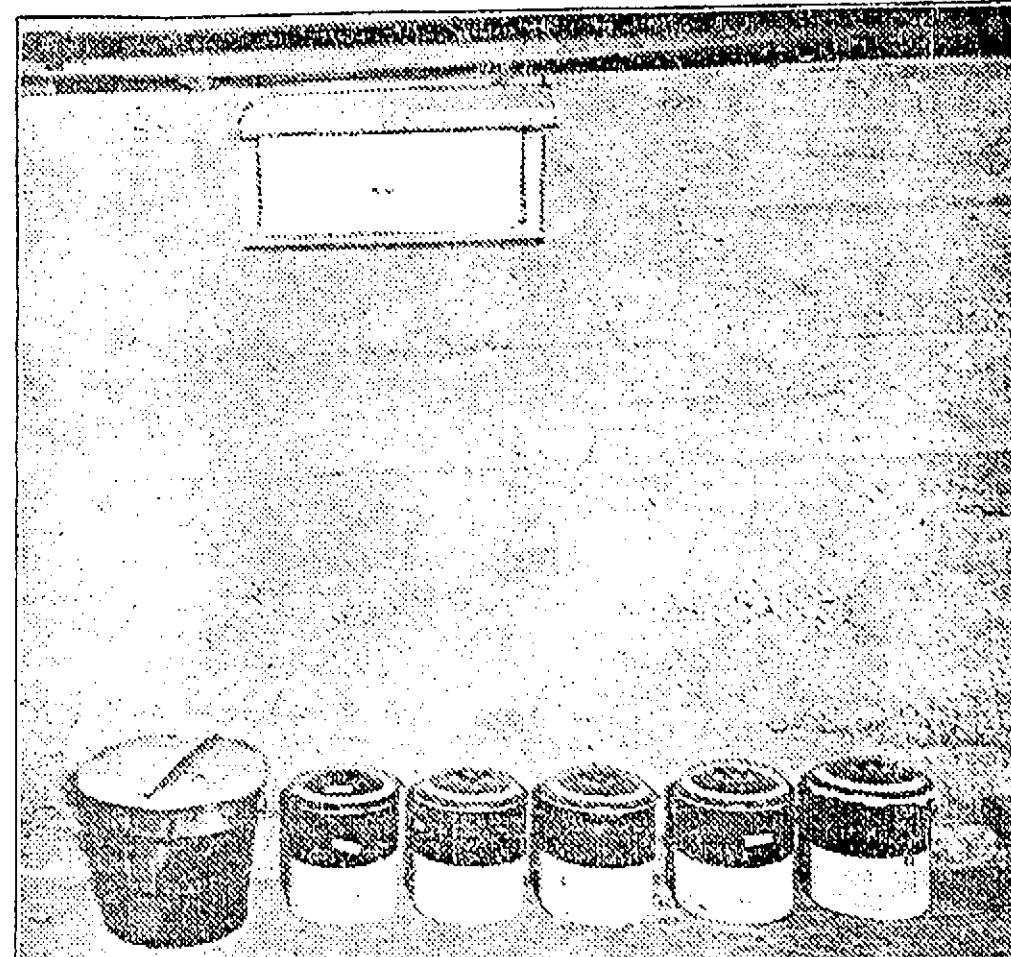
Boiler Corrosion.

As a preventive of boiler corrosion potassium bichromate is quite effective, provided the feed water is free from salt. If, however, a small quantity of the latter be present, free hydrochloric acid is generated.

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

FARM FAMILIES SHOULD EAT MORE EGGS.



Not a Particularly Exciting Picture but it Means About Sixty Dozen Eggs Saved in Water Glass for the Season of Scarcity.

POULTRY PRODUCE FOR FARM FAMILY

Housewife May Feed Twice as Many Eggs as Usual and Still Realize Profit.

CONSUMPTION IS NOT LARGE

More Liberal Use Would Be Beneficial to People by Affording Greater Variety of Diet—Plans to Preserve Eggs.

If any American family is genuinely entitled to the luxury of eating liberally of poultry and eggs, that family is the farm family. Yet the fact remains that farm families are not and have never been liberal consumers of either poultry or eggs.

For the whole country the average yearly consumption of eggs per farm is only 137½ dozen, which would be about 2½ dozen a week. The average yearly consumption of poultry per farm is 60 head, about one bird a week. In a few states, of course, the average consumption runs above these averages. The highest average consumption of eggs in any state is four dozen per week per family, and the highest consumption of poultry in any state is about three birds a week per family.

When the fact is taken into consideration that many farm families eat practically no eggs and very little poultry, it is apparent that some families must necessarily eat much more freely of both poultry and eggs than is indicated by even these highest averages. The maximum consumption of eggs for individual families would run from six to ten dozen a week, and of poultry from four to six head a week. These are not excessive quantities of work and eggs for a good-sized farm family, and a general adoption of such practice would be beneficial to the people who live on farms, because it would give them a greater variety of diet than they are accustomed to, would insure fresh meat for at least half the meals, and would make the basic cured meat diet of the average farm family less monotonous and, therefore, more beneficial.

More Money for Fewer Eggs.

The consumption of eggs on farms may be greatly increased, while the farm housewife may still receive the benefit of good prices for fresh eggs in the season of scant production. Indeed, such a system can be worked out in a way that will not let the farm woman receive more money on her eggs for the year than if she sold them on the generally slipshod false economy system, without consuming any considerable quantity of them at home. That would be true because the entire home consumption would be from eggs laid during the period of heavy production and low prices, while all of the eggs laid during periods of scant production and high prices would be sold. Such a system would work advantageously not only for farm families, but for city people as well, because it would give them a larger supply at possibly more moderate prices during the months when the production of eggs is not abundant. The means to that end are not in any sense difficult. The trouble incurred is not commensurate with the money benefit derived, to say nothing of the possibly greater benefit of a more liberal egg ration for the family. All that has to be done is to save some of the eggs that are laid during periods of heavy production for consumption during periods of scant production. This does not mean, either, that the farm family must eat all of the stored eggs and give the city family all of the luxury of fresh eggs.

POULTRY NOTES

Eggs from purebred fowls vary greatly in color, yet are strictly from pure-bred stock.

Poultry manure is the most highly concentrated of the droppings of any of our domestic animals, except pigeons, because the liquid and solid excrements are combined.

Geese are easily raised after the first few days of careful watching. The turkey hen should be without lice when the poult hatches, and the poult must be watched constantly to prevent their being killed by lice.

In considering the breed of chickens best suited for the home flock, pay little or no attention to those which are not of local importance, that is, not being raised successfully in the community, except on the advice of experts.

Eggs that are put away by the farm housewife in the summer, when they would bring very small prices, will bring very high prices in the fall and winter, and the fresh eggs that are laid on the farm during those months of high prices may be eaten at home.

Prices of Eggs.

The average farm price of eggs in the United States in April, May, and June, 1917, was 29 cents a dozen, against 38.7 cents a dozen in October, November, and December of that year. In 1916 the average difference in farm prices in the periods compared was 12.3 cents a dozen. There is a period of from five to six months in every year when the average price of fresh eggs on the farm is about ten cents a dozen more than the average price during the season of heavy production. The farm housewife, therefore, makes a dime clear, clear money on every dozen eggs laid during the season of heavy production that she holds over and markets during the season of scant production. If, for instance, she holds over a hundred dozen eggs laid during the season of scant production, she has made a ten dollar bill, which can be applied toward "settling a better table" during the season of scant egg production, and there is no way in which she could better apply that ten dollars than by putting fresh eggs or even the perfectly good preserved eggs on her own table.

Methods of Preserving.

There are several ways in which spring and summer eggs can be preserved for fall and winter consumption on the farm. If the farm is in proximity to a cold-storage plant, the best practice might be to crate the eggs as shortly as possible after they are laid and put them in storage. The absence of the cold-storage plant, however, does not mean at all that the farm housewife cannot hold her eggs for higher prices. Eggs can be preserved either in water glass or in lime-water and kept in perfect condition for six to nine months. Preserved by either of these methods the eggs are good and usable for a year or more, but the longer period of preservation would never be necessary, as the period of high prices follows the period of low prices inside the perfect preservation period of six months.

HENS: WAR OPPORTUNITY

One hundred hens on every farm—hens in every suitable back yard.

More meat? More hens on the farm and in the back yard give a quick answer.

Eggs to take the place of meat. Poultry to eat at home, to reduce meat for foreign service. And manufactured largely from wastes—wastes—stray grain—insects.

The hens forage for themselves in the fields.

Worth doing always. Important to start now. Free farmers' bulletins on poultry raising tell how. Ask the United States department of agriculture for them.

Put Away Eggs.

For the past few weeks, while egg production has been perhaps at its highest, a considerable portion of the eggs have been used for setting. The hatching season, however, is now about over, and for the next several weeks, under the old practices, a very heavy production of eggs will be dumped on the market in toto. This period is the one in which the farm woman should put away a very large part of the eggs for sale or use during the fall and winter. If she sells them instead of holding them, the egg dealer and the cold-storage man make the profit that she might as well have for herself.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder.

Smallfowls deserve more consideration as a poultryman's crop than they have received.

Eggs in fall and winter can be secured by hatching early.

A hen that is still laying should not be sold.

In the location of the poultry house, if it is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry, it should be made dry by thorough underdrainage.

A great many farmers fail to realize that when they keep a lot of roosters around the place, they are supporting a number of non-productive boarders.

Hens lay better without the rooster and the eggs, being infertile, are very much more easily kept and will last for weeks even in warm weather, where fertile eggs quickly spoil.

REMEMBERS ONE TIGHT FIX

Veteran Admits He Was Glad When Particularly Hot Brush With Confederates Was Ended.

"I didn't see much real fighting," modestly said a veteran whose breast was covered with badges and whose comrades say he has some good stories to tell. "I did get into one fix, though, that I was glad to get out of. It was the morning of the battle of Cedar creek. I was acting as aid to my

MENTAL FIRE DRILLS.

A woman was in great danger in a fire

GARBAGE NOTICE
—We have received numerous calls asking if it is necessary to have two garbage cans, one for ashes and one for tin cans and garbage. This is not necessary. Place all ashes, tin cans, house garbage and any other refuse that cannot be burned, in your garbage can and same will be hauled away by the city team.
A. T. Thompson,
City Engineer.

WANT COLUMN
FOUND—Pocketbook containing val-
ues. One A. C. Close, 3rd street
S. R. 6, Phone 581.
FOR SALE—Evening motor, just
like new. A good bargain. Call
Tribune office for information. 3t
FOR SALE—3 year old black mare
colt, well broke, reasonable. In-
quire of Joe Rick. 1t
FOR SALE—Wagon, 3 in. skids,
48 in. wheels, 4 in. tires, box 12
ft. slides 14 in. Inquire of Mott
& Wood Co.
FOR RENT OR SALE—A saloon
for sale or rent. Inquire Anton
Krieger, 166 2nd Ave. N. 3t
FOR SALE—My automobile—hav-
ing been drafted, don't think I will
need it again. Price very reason-
able, only \$300. Machine in good
running order and a bargain for
someone. H. MacKinnon, at Mar-
Kinson Mfg. Co's. office. 2t

TO LOAN—\$1,600 on farm security.
Enquire of D. D. Conway.—2t
FOR SALE—Used Gasoline range,
\$2.00, cost new \$26.00; Electric
range \$25.00; cost new \$90.00 ft.
FOR SALE—1917 Ford Roadster,
with truck body, good as new, run
about 500 miles. Cheap if taken
at once. Sweet Chiropractic Works,
Baker street.—4t
FOR SALE CHEAP—1915 Hudson
5-10 Toning Car in excellent condi-
tion. Complete set of new tires and
three extra tires and tubes. Inquire
of M. F. Johnson at Johnson and
Hills Hardware Department.—4t
FOR SALE—Four good farm horses,
two buggies and one single har-
ness. E. T. McCarthy. 1t
FOR SALE—Good farm team. In-
quire of Johnson & Hill Co.
FOR SALE—Two lots, 6-room house
modern except heat, with barn, or
will sell well as half of lot separately.
Located corner of Baker and 10th
streets. Also 20 acres land, 3/4
mile south of High school. Will
sell in 5-acre tracts if desired. Ap-
ply to E. S. Renne, owner. 1t
FOR SALE—33 acres unimproved
land facing Grand Avenue. Bar-
gain. Phone 876. 3w
WANTED—20 girls. Roddis Lumber
& Veneer Co.
FOR SALE—My saloon property lo-
cated at Kellner. Poor health in
reason for selling. Also 1 mounted
moose head and 3 mounted deer
heads, one electric piano with 110
volt motor, ready to run, or will
trade for Ford and Jensen. Warden,
R. D. 7, Grand Rapids, Wis. 1t
FOR SALE—Single-cylinder Harley-
Davidson motor cycle. First check
for \$30 takes it. See J. A. Stahl.
ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished,
444 Roosevelt street. Orin Clark 1t
FOR SALE OR RENT—Seven room
house, barn and two acres of land.
A fine place for truck garden. A.
G. Kock, care Cohen Bros. 1t

CORRECT GLASSES
All Opticians Claim To
Make Them—
I make the EYES PROVE
the GLASSES are CORRECT
or they do not leave my estab-
lishment.
If your Glasses are correct
today, you can see PERFECT-
LY, if not, the Glasses should
be discarded and CORRECT
GLASSES worn—do not ex-
periment—visit
LOUIS REICHEL

I Have For Sale
Several Lumber Wag-
ons, Small Wheeled Truck
Lumber Wagons, Spring
Open and Top Buggies.
Truck Bodies made to fit
any car.
Lights in back and Side
Curtains.
Auto Painting and General
Repairing.
Sweet Carriage Works
Baker Street

COAL AND WOOD
The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.
CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5
BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

LISTS IN THE NAVY
Ignatius A. Mroz, son of Matthew
Mroz, Grand Rapids, has enlisted in
the navy at the recruiting station in
Milwaukee after successfully passing
the examination.
Mr. Mroz was accepted for service
in the radio branch and will have an
opportunity later of attending the
special naval radio school which the
government conducts at Harvard
University.
After a course of intensive train-
ing at the naval station at Great
Lakes will be fitted for duty aboard
one of Uncle Sam's big battleships.
All of the recruits are anxious to get
in the navy service as soon as
possible.
The advantages of navy service
are drawing hundreds of Wisconsin
boys to the color in the first line
of defense. The navy is the high-
est paid military organization in the
world. Men with trades, especially
carpenters and machinists, are want-
ed at once. Men without a trade
may enlist and can learn one at
government expense. There are
nearly fifty different branches open
to men who join the navy.
Registered join, if they have not
yet been called for service, may en-
list in the navy by securing a re-
lease from their local draft board.
Young men would like to join the
navy are asked to give their names
in the postoffice, as a recruiting
office will visit the city soon to give
them the preliminary examination.
For more information, write to Navy
Recruiting station, Milwaukee.

CAMP OF THANKS
The undersigned Wood County
Post No. 22, G. A. R. at Grand Rap-
ids, Wisconsin, take this method of
extending their hearty and most cor-
dial vote of thanks to the city band,
Captain Pierce and all members of
Co. K, 5th Regt. W. S. G. Comrade
E. P. Arpan, for procuring of auto-
mobiles, and as acting Marshall and
escort, all of who so generously
contributed their automobiles and to
Chief of Police and his able assis-
tants, to Lieutenant W. A. Keyes and each
of the 48 graduates who so pretti-
fully represented the different states of
the union, flower girls, teachers and
all school children of the schools, the
Ladies League and family for the fine
flowers furnished, to the old Veterans
who so beautifully welcomed the grad-
uates of their comrades, to all citi-
zens of Grand Rapids who took part
in celebrating with us on that grand
day and to all who took part in the
parade and it was due to them that
this Memorial Day, May 28, 1918,
was such a success, our heartfelt
thanks be gratefully extended to all.
W. H. Gotts, M. H. Lynn,
Post Adjutant, Post Commander.

MARRIED HERE SATURDAY
Joseph Codere of Rudolph and Miss
Elsie Bathke of the town of Linwood,
Portage county, were married in this
city on Saturday at the office of Jus-
tice Pannellville, the judge himself
officiating. Miss Mildred Proteau,
and Herbert Bathke accompanied the
contracting parties.

WOOD
Place your orders now for green
and dry wood. Bagdor Box &
Lumber Co., Phone 814. 3t
H. S. Fox of Mehan was a pleas-
ant caller at this office on Friday.
Mr. Fox has two sons serving in the
army, in France. Garrett, who is
with the 120 Field Artillery and
Donald on the battleship, Wyoming.
Donald was recently slightly wound-
ed but he was unable to tell his
parents where and how he was
wounded.

Secure as Never Before
We have been in business for
many years but at no time have we
felt so secure against sudden calami-
ties as since becoming members of
the Federal Reserve System. It
gives us assurance that we can re-
alize upon a substantial portion of
our assets at any time. This places
us in a position to serve our patrons
as well as protect their money.

First National Bank
GRAND RAPIDS - WISCONSIN

"The Bank That Does Things for You"

TIRES!
Buy Co-operative, 3500
Mile Guaranteed Tires and
Save 50 per cent of your
Tire Bills.
Come in and see these won-
derful tires. A few of our
prices, look those over, other
sizes in proportion.
30x3 plain or non skid \$11.85
30x3 " " " " 12.99
32x3 " " " " 15.85
32x4 " " " " 20.65
32x4 " " " " 26.95
37x5 " " " " 33.80
We carry all sizes.
**Wood County Tire &
Repair Company**
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

LOCAL ITEMS
Percy Daly has purchased a new
Ford Sedan.
Wm. Habel was a Wausau
visitor on Sunday.
Miss Marion Matthews has accepted
a position at Otto's Pharmacy.
Miss Elsie Podawiltz spent Sat-
urday at Stevens Point on business.
A big potato crop is the best in-
surance against hunger and famine.
Mrs. Cleve Akey of Big Timber,
Montana, is visiting friends and re-
latives in this city.
Wisconsin's summer dairy course
is in continuous operation between
March and November.
Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bronner of
Green Bay are visiting with re-
latives in the city this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Calkins spent
Sunday at Stevens Point visiting
with Mr. Calkins' relatives.
John Groskopf of Rockford, Ill., is
visiting at the home of his brother,
Robt. Groskopf, for two weeks.
Mr. and Mrs. Byrl Whinn of Gran-
ton are guests at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. M. O. Potter this week.
Mrs. Bert McDonald of Lady-
smith is visiting this week at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Mc-
Donald.
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Baldwin are
the happy parents of a brand new
baby girl, who arrived at their home
on Sunday.
Chas. A. Kluge returned on Friday
from a week's visit at the home of
his daughter, Mrs. Fred Nass, at
Milwaukee.
Vincent Kublak has gone to
Clintonville where he has accepted a
position in the four wheel drive
truck company.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris re-
turned on Sunday from Baraboo
where they had spent several days
visiting with relatives.
Mrs. Ed. Fahl of Wausau spent
several days in the city the past
week visiting with her parents, Mr.
and Mrs. John Nintz.
Will the recording angel ever be
able to find the soul of a man who
wouldn't give up when an other
man was willing to give up his life?

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones received
word on Monday from their son,
Alex, who is with the 58th Hospital
Company that he had landed safely in
France.
Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Williams and
children of Ladysmith, spent several
days in the city the past week visit-
ing at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
L. Williams.
Miss Cecelia Richards, who has
been teaching at Montana, the past
season is home to spend her vaca-
tion with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.
N. Richards.
Word was received last week that
Lieut. H. S. Duckert had been pro-
moted from second to first lieutenant,
which will be welcome news to his
many friends in this city.
Leonard Bender, agent at the
St. Paul station, was able to leave
the hospital on Saturday where he
had been for three weeks recover-
ing from a surgical operation.
Miss Mae McLean of Boulder, Col.,
is visiting at the home of her sister,
Mrs. W. R. Chambers. Miss Mc-
Lean has been a teacher in the
schools of Boulder for the past
fifteen years.
If you think the farmer ought to
raise potatoes this year so that you
won't starve next winter, hasn't he
the right to think that you ought to
eat the potatoes that the country last
year asked him to raise?
Nathan Dents who has been em-
ployed in the shoe department at the
Johnson & Hill Co.'s store for some
time past, resigned his position on
Wednesday and expects to leave for
Chicago to join the navy.
Mr. and Mrs. Phil Canning who
have been visiting at the home of
Mr. and Mrs. John Canning, for
several weeks departed this week
for Idaho where Mr. Canning has
accepted a position with a large
lumber firm, the same company for
which Mentor Gordon is working.
Mr. and Mrs. James Van Tassel of
New Home spent several days in the
city the past week visiting at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van
Tassel. While in the city Mr. Van
Tassel purchased a gasoline wood
sawing machine of the Johnson &
Hill Co.
Mrs. Guy Thornton has accepted a
position as stenographer in the law
office of Goggin, Brazier & Goggin.
Lieut. Earl Nelson spent several
days in this city last week visit-
ing with friends. Lieut. Nelson went
here to see Gustor, and stated
while here that he expected to leave
in the near future for France.
Raymond Potter, who has been
employed at the Slower & Edwards
meat market for several years, has
resigned his position, and on Monday
took charge of the Wm. Lemay farm
in Rudolph which he has rented for
a number of years, while Wm. Le-
may, the owner expects to go west
for a time for his health.

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and dry wood. Bagdor Box &
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Donald was recently slightly wound-
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parents where and how he was
wounded.

New - Meat - Market
Price List for the Week Beginning
June 7th to June 13th.

Pork Shoulder Roast.....25c	Choice Tender Steaks.....25c
Pork Loin or Rib Roast.....26c	Porter House.....25c
Pork Liver.....7c	Round Steak.....25c
Pigs Feet.....8c	Tenderloin Steak.....28c
Fresh Spareribs.....15c	Hamburger.....22c
Fresh Neck Ribs.....7c	
Fresh Fat Pork.....22c	
Pork Tenderloin.....32c	
Leaf Lard.....26c	
Pork Steak.....25c	
Pork Chops.....28c	
Pork Sausage.....22c	
Pickled Pig Feet, 3 lbs. for.....25c	
Fresh Pigs Tails.....6c	
1918 Spring Lamb	
Hindquarter Lamb.....37c	
Short Leg Lamb.....46c	
Lamb Shoulder.....32c	
Lamb Stew.....25c	
Lamb Chops.....35c	
Veal	
Leg Veal Roast.....22c	
Shoulder Veal Roast.....20c	
Loin Veal Roast.....20c	
Veal Chops.....22c	
Veal Stew.....15c	
Veal Loaf.....30c	
Beef Pot Roast.....22c	
Choice Rib Roast.....28c	
Boiling Beef.....18c	
Beef Tenderloin.....28c	
Fat Salt Pork.....21c	
Reg. Family Pork.....25c	
Summer Sausage.....25c	
Very Best Lard.....29c	
5 pounds for.....\$1.40	
Very Best Boiled Ham.....5c	
Pressed Ham.....27c	
Mince Ham.....20c	
Head Cheese.....18c	
Leaf Lard.....26c	
5 lbs. Compound Lard.....\$1.37	
Nut Butter.....29c	
Oleomargarine.....27c	
5 pounds for.....\$1.30	
Very Special for Saturday only	
No 1 Picnic Hams for.....20c	No 1 Reg. Hams.....25c

BUY CHEESE AT FACTORY
AND GET LOWER PRICE
Who says cheese is expensive?
You can buy American cheese at 21
cents a pound from this factory, and
for 26 cents a pound you can have
it shipped to you by parcel post
from your nearest cheese factory.
"The wholesale prices of cheese
are comparatively reasonable," says
E. H. Farrington of the dairy de-
partment, College of Agriculture.
"The wholesale price is 21 cents, the
retail price is 35 cents a pound.
More than ten cents a pound would
be saved if each housewife would
buy her cheese directly from the
factory. If one household cannot
use even a small cheese such as the
longhorn, it may be divided among
several families in a neighborhood.
By covering the cut edge with mol-
lard paraffin whenever a slice is cut
from the cheese, it will be kept from
mould.
The retail price of cheese seems
unreasonable. When the house-
wife can find such an excellent food
substitute and concentrated food al-
most at her very door, who is doing
her duty to the country by purchas-
ing food at a place that puts it with-
in her means. The high retail price
of cheese must not be allowed to
discourage its increased consump-
tion."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
Vesper, Wis., June 3, 1918
To the Teachers of Wood County:
As announced in the March and
April Bulletin, the Wood County
Teachers' Institute will be held in
the Wood County Normal building
during the week beginning Monday,
June 10th, and closing Saturday,
June 15th. Superintendent J. V. Y.
Fowell of Platteville will conduct
the institute and he will be assisted
by S. C. Corey of the Wood County
Agricultural school and Principal E.
F. Janz of Port Edwards. Prin-
cipal M. L. Jackson of the Wood
County Normal will deliver a lecture
each day on Educational Topics.
All teachers in rural and second
graded schools and all teachers in
first grade schools who do not
hold some form of state certifi-
cate will be expected to attend this
institute, and the only excuse that
will be accepted for non-attendance
is an act of providence. Bring your
textual institute. The first ses-
sion will call at 9:30 a. m. Monday
June 10th, and let us make an effort
to be on hand at that time to enroll.
Examinations for all grades
Teachers' Certificates will be held in
the Wood County Normal on Friday
and Saturday, June 14th and 15th.
Assuring you a profitable and pleas-
ant institute, I am
Yours truly,
GEORGE A. VARNY,
County Superintendent.

DO YOU KNOW?
That there are twice as many
people in the territory tributary to
Chicago—that is, Wisconsin, Michi-
gan, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana—as
there are in the entire Dominion of
Canada, and more than live in the
following sixteen states combined:
California, Oregon, Washington,
Idaho, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico,
Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, Mon-
tana, North Dakota, South Dakota,
Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma?
That these home markets have been
prosperous for generations and will
continue to be prosperous? That is
no war time boom. Good times in
the Chicago territory are rooted
deep in soil, climate, location and
natural resources.

MAZOLA
Better cooking at less cost with
Mazola, the pure oil from corn
Mazola is a vegetable oil from an edible
source for deep frying, sautéing, shortening
and salad dressings.
Foods fried in Mazola retain all of their
natural flavor and are easy to digest.
Mazola does not transmit taste or odor
from one food to another—can be used over
and over again—a big factor in economy.
And because Mazola is a vegetable oil, it
enables you to follow the plans of the Food
Administration and save animal fats—butter,
lard, suet.
Get Mazola from your grocer in pint,
quart, half-gallon and gallon tins. Also ask
for the free Mazola Book of Recipes—or
write us direct.
Your money refunded if Mazola does not give entire satisfaction.
Corn Products Refining Company
New York
Selling Representatives
National Starch
Company
288 E. Water Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

**You can be the one to send him
a pouch of
Real GRAVELLY Chewing Plug**
It pays to know the facts before you spend
your money.
You will be sending your friend more
tobacco comfort and satisfaction in one pouch
of Real Gravely Plug than in half a dozen
plugs of ordinary tobacco.
Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell
you that's the kind to send. Send the best!
Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to
chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long
time.
If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravely with your knife and add
a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve
your smoke.
SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELLY
Dealers all around here carry it in 10c. pouches. A 3c.
stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Sea-
port of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c. stamp will take
it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official
directions how to address it.
P. B. GRAVELLY TOBACCO COMPANY, Danville, Va.
The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good
—It is not Real Gravely without this protection Seal
Established 1831

GUERNSEY BREEDERS
TO HOLD PICNIC
Vesper, Wis., June 3, 1918
The Central Wisconsin Guernsey
Breeder's Association will hold their
annual picnic on Tuesday, June 11th
on the farm of Clark & Jackson
the old Hansen station, 3 miles south
of Vesper. E. A. Conrad, repre-
sentative of the American Guernsey
Cattle Club, coming from Peterboro,
N. H., will be the principal speaker.
Judging contest will be held for boys
and girls under 16 for which liberal
prizes will be offered. There will be a
large number of pure bred cattle for
inspection and any lover of guernsey
stock can spend a pleasant and pro-
fitable day at our meeting. We will
also have a lady speaker on our pro-
gram. Bring your lunch basket and
enjoy the day with us. In case of
rain there will be shelter for all in
the barn. Everybody welcome.
A. P. Beat, Secy.

SIGEL IN THE LEAD
L. H. Cullen, manager of the Red
Cross drive in the town of Sigel re-
ports the following work done in
his town during the week:
Joe Krawkowski and Frank Mor-
zewski, who had only a small ter-
ritory of their disposal, turned in the
sum of \$104.00.
James L. Savage and L. H. Cullen
canvassed the northwestern part of
the town and collected the sum of
\$224.00.
John Newman and Lawrence Joz-
ewski had in their charge the north-
western part of the town and collected
the sum of \$146.80.
Gus Drosson took the southwestern
part of the town and collected the
sum of \$168.50.
There was also a dance held in
District No. 5, at which the sum of
\$67.57 was netted.
All of the donors who took part in
the work of collecting are entitled to
special credit, as they did the work
without any pay, and used their au-
tomobiles and gasoline, and paid all
expenses connected with the work.
The people of the town of Sigel
naturally feel proud of the showing
they made in this drive, as they beat
all of the other towns in the district,
which included the south end of
Wood county, the total amount turn-
ed in amounting to \$689.87.

PLATTEVILLE RECORD—Sol Merritt is
a veteran of the Civil war, a man
crowding the 70th milestone of his
life, gray and grizzled, but the light
of his eyes is still bright. The
pleasure he gets out of life in his
declining years is to hunt the wild
wolf of Wood and adjoining coun-
ties. Stories of Sol's prowess and
cunning in the hunt after this des-
tructive animal, on which Wisconsin
state pays a bounty of ten dollars
per head and counties add to this
amount various amounts ranging
from three to fifteen dollars, have
been published in the Record before,
and this item is merely to make
mention of seven little wolf whelps
Mr. Merritt captured in his last raid
and which he has alive at his home
here in this city. They are recog-
nized as a considerable number of callers
and seem to be popular pets at the
Merritt household.

H. B. Tuttle purchased the old
Bent place in the town of Grand
Rapids last week. There are 26
acres of land, and the place was owned
at one time by C. M. Renne.

**The Chicago, Milwaukee &
St. Paul Railway Co. Announces**
That on Sunday, June 2nd, changes were
made in passenger train schedules on all
its lines.
The changes are too extensive to here
enumerate, and patrons should consult the
local agent of this company regarding the
new schedules before arranging their
trips.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co.

Drs. FAIRFIELD, BARTMAN & CO.
CLINIC BUILDING, GREEN BAY, WIS.
DR. W. E. FAIRFIELD
Surgeon
DR. W. E. LEAFER
Obstetrics, Diseases of Women
Throat and Lungs
DR. H. L. COWLES
Diseases of Children
Skin, Kidneys and Bladder
DR. J. J. ROHR
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Glasses Fitted
DR. W. H. BARTMAN
Disease of the Stomach and Intestines
E. WHITE
X-ray and Chemical Laboratories

Pay Safe-Play Safe
When a dispute over past payments
comes up, the person who pays by
cash presents his arguments.
—The person who pays-by-check pre-
sents his Receipt.
And the Receipt is simply the check he
wrote out on it is the other man's sig-
nature and the Bank's stamp "can-
celled." The law recognizes this as
legal and final. The way to play safe
is to PAY safe, through starting today
a Bank of Grand Rapids Checking
Account.
Bank of Grand Rapids
West Side
HOME BANK FOR HOME ADVANCEMENT
BANK OF GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN

**Take Care of
Your Tires**
America's greatest need is for ships—
more ships.
Every available vessel is being utilized
in government service.
Many ships that have been carrying rubber from
Sumatra and Brazil have been taken for active
transport duty. The number now left to bring
rubber to this country is extremely limited.
This will necessarily force a temporary curtail-
ment of tire production.
So, make the most of the tires you have.
Use good tires.
Take good care of them. Keep them in perfect
repair. See that they are properly inflated.
Increase their mileage by careful driving. Keep
out of car tracks and away from
bumps. Don't scrape the curb
or apply brakes too suddenly.
Get every mile your tires
have in them.
Only in that way can you be
assured of your car's contin-
uous service—and remember,
your tire is a vital war-time
necessity.
So again,
—take care of your tires.
**United States Tires
are Good Tires**
US
Get every mile your tires
have in them.
Only in that way can you be
assured of your car's contin-
uous service—and remember,
your tire is a vital war-time
necessity.
So again,
—take care of your tires.
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US
The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good
—It is not Real Gravely without this protection Seal
Established 1831

STEVE SCHWEBKE WRITES OF FRANCE

Somewhere in France
Dear Friends:—As you no doubt
get reports of Yanks getting bumped
off now and then over here, I thought
I had better drop you a line and let
you know that I am still in the game.
Am with the 82nd company, and
who were among some of the early
troops over. We are up at the
front line again after a few days
behind the lines. Our last trip was
rather interesting as well as exciting.
Fritz tried to drive out one company
of our battalion but the boys would
not stand for it and drove them back
with several killed and wounded.
None of our fellows were hurt. So
far we have been rather lucky. A
few of our men have been gassed or
wounded by shrapnel, but not
severely.

Never will I forget my first sight of
a barrage. I was on guard at the
time, so got the full benefit of it.
It sure was something. After
from a ten thousand dollar Fourth
of July celebration, the sky being all
aglow with rockets of all kinds and
colors, with the artillery furnishing
the noise. The first few minutes
one is rather awed with the
gunning and the noise, but you get
used to it after a time, and are right
there ready for Fritz when he tries
to come over.

We have a lot of wet and muddy
days, which goes with trench life.
It makes it nice trying to live in
dugouts. Here is what Arthur G.
Empey says about the dugout, and he
certainly has the knack of describ-
ing it to a nicety. "A dugout is a
hole in the ground." Gets his name
because it is dug out by the exca-
vators. It is used to shelter the men
in the trenches from shell fire.
They also sleep in it, or try to.
From our point of view its main use
is to drain the trenches of muddy
water, and give us rhinomania.

These guests took upon us as intruders,
and complain that we over-
crowded the place. Occasionally we
give in to them, and take a turn in
the trench to rest ourselves.
"Our dugout was about twenty
feet deep, or at least there were
twenty wooden steps leading down
to it. The ceiling and walls were
braced by heavy wire cut timbers.
Over the timbers in the ceiling were
of corrugated iron were fastened to
keep the wet earth from falling on
us. The entrance was heavily sand-
bagged, and very narrow, only being
room for one person to enter or
leave at a time. The ceiling was
six feet high, and the floor space was
ten feet by six feet. Thru the ceiling
a six-inch wire net was stretched
cut. We used to take turns sleep-
ing under this in wet weather.

"The timbers bracing the walls
were driven full of nails to hang our
equipment on. After trying to live in
one, belt-biting machine, equipment,
rifles, etc., had been stowed away
there was not much space for six men
to live, not forgetting the rats. It
was very dark in the dugout, and as
we were only issued one candle, and
a half every twenty-four hours, we
had to economize on light. We let-
tled the last man out who left the
candle burning.

"In this hole of ours we would sit
around the lonely candle, and thru
a thick haze of tobacco smoke, would
recount our different experiences at
various points of the line where we
had been, or spin yarns about how
sometimes we were and write a letter
when we were fortunate enough to
be near the candle."

We sure hope we go back far
enough after this trip here to ditch
our gas masks and the heavy gear
kind of thing, wearing them all
the time. Received a Grand Rapids
Tribune the other day dated Feb.
7th, and it was like meeting an old
friend. Read it over and found
times. Speaking of friends, I found
one of the Tribune boys several
weeks ago while we were spending
a few days behind the lines.

Well, guess I will have to break
off, and try to get some rest. We
never know how much sleep we are
going to get here, and what we do
get is mostly during the day, and
very seldom get our clothes off.
Cannot remember when I had a
night's sleep, with the exception of one
time when I took a bath several
weeks ago.

Wishing you the best of success,
I am, sincerely yours,
Steve.

My address is as follows: Pri-
vate B. Schwabke, 83 Co., 6th Regt.
U. S. Marines, American R. P.,
via New York.

The Pavilion was opened for the
season on Tuesday evening with a
dance and it is the intention to hold
dances there all summer on Tuesday
and Friday evenings whenever the
weather will permit.

Notice of Final Account and to Deter-
mine Inheritance Tax

June 6
County Court—Wood County, Wis-
consin.—In probate.

In the matter of the estate of
Emma King, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that at a
term of the county court to be held
in and for said county at the court
house in the city of Grand Rapids on
said county on the 1st Tuesday,
(being the 2d day of July, A. D.
1918, at 10 o'clock of court on that
day the following matter will be
heard and considered:

The application of Elbert A. King,
administrator of the estate of Emma
King, deceased, late of Grand Rapids,
in said county, for the examination
and allowance of his final account,
and for the assignment of the resi-
due of the estate of said deceased to
such persons as are by law entitled
thereof; and for the determination
and adjudication of the inheritance
tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated June 4th, A. D. 1918.
By the court,
J. J. Jeffrey, W. J. Conway,
Attorney County Judge.

Summons
June 6
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court,
for Wood County.

Emil Nilson, plaintiff, vs. C. E. Ho-
witt and Lydia S. Howitt, his wife,
Edward N. Pomianville and Maude
A. Fisher, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin to the said de-
fendants and each of them:—
You are hereby summoned to ap-
pear within twenty days after ser-
vice of this summons, exclusive of
the day of service, to answer the
above entitled action in the court a-
foresaid, and in case of your failure
to do so, judgment will be rendered
against you according to the demand
of the complaint, of which a copy is
herewith served you.

W. J. Conway,
Plaintiff's attorney.
P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wis.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	.....18c
Roosters	.....15c
Ceese	.....15c
Deef	.....15-17
Hides	.....10c
Pork, dressed	.....21
Veal	.....30-38
Eggs	.....26c
Hay, timothy	.....22.00
Oats	.....30
Rye	.....31.50
Wax Flour	.....12.40
Rye Flour	.....15.70

LOCAL ITEMS

Orson Cochran is turning pianos
in Loyal and vicinity this week.
Mr. and Mrs. Will Henke are visit-
ing with relatives in Chippewa Falls
for a week.

Ed Benson has resigned his posi-
tion as driver of the Standard Oil
Co.'s wagon.

Chief of Police, Michael Griffin of
Marshallfield is a business visitor in
the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Palmer has resigned
her position as housekeeper at the
Riverview hospital.

Reginald MacKinnon has been
granted a three months furlough and
is expected to arrive home this week.

Mrs. Matt Kandy of Ripon spent
several days in the city the fore part
of the week visiting with friends
and relatives.

Frank Primeau, who has been a
patient at the Wailes sanitarium the
past two years is in the city visiting
with relatives and friends.

Joe Norton who went to camp
with the last contingent of drafted
men, having been rejected on
account of being over weight.

Mrs. T. Riley and son, Wilcox, and
daughter, Mary departed on Tuesday
evening for St. Louis, Ill., to visit
at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R.
Montgomery.

—Sewing machines, bicycles, wash-
ing machines, all stoves, refrigerators
and lawn mowers on easy pay-
ment plan.

Johnson & Hill Co.

Mrs. Leon Foley, who has been at
Wailes since her marriage, re-
turned to this city on Monday. Mr.
Foley recently took the examination
for the officers training camp, has
passed successfully.

Albert Benson, who left here
some time ago took a position with
a paper mill in Michigan, is now
located at Kalamazoo, Michigan,
where he is with The Kalamazoo
Vegetable Parchment Paper Co.

Mrs. L. G. Heath of Los Vegas,
N. M., is home for a two weeks visit
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L.
Brooks. Miss Irma Brooks who has
been at Los Vegas attending the
State Normal is also home for her
vacation.

Lewis O'Call left on Friday for
New York where he joined a unit of
the U. S. Army and after a few
weeks of training in the work ex-
pects to leave for France where he
will be employed in the work con-
nects with that institution. His
family will remain in this city.

Wm. Kuter, Jr., of the town of Ru-
dolph, was among the business call-
ers at the Tribune office this morn-
ing, having dropped in to advance
his subscription for another year. Mr.
Kuter reports everything pretty wet
out his way, and says that consid-
erable damage has been done to ear-
ly planting by the continued rain.

KELLNER

Mrs. Ann Miller is entertain-
ing her brother from Milwaukee.

Mrs. C. E. Hjerstedt departed
for Chicago Saturday. While there
she will visit her son, Sig, who is
at the Great Lakes Training Station.

J. Jensen and family have moved
in their new house across from W.
H. Witt's store.

Mr. Munroe wishes to correct a
mistake the Sarasota correspondent
made last week. Mr. Munroe had
no more to do with the meeting given
a week ago for the selected men
than did many other citizens. The
doings were under the supervision
of the Ladies League, which appointed
the following committee: Emil
Kulppie, Edward Timm, Laura Gault-
man, Ellen Hjerstedt and Clara Han-
niman, who did the overseeing of the
affair, which was a great success.

Mrs. Rathko is entertaining her
mother from Milwaukee.

J. W. Ramsey had callers Sunday
afternoon.

Miss Ella Johnson, who has been
staying at C. E. Hjerstedt's home,
returned to her home at Racine Wed-
nesday.

Samuel Rathko from Minnesota is
visiting at the home of his parents,
Rev. and Mrs. Rathko.

RUDOLPH

Ray Rathko, Prof. Hjerstedt's
will Jensen were callers in your city
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Root, Mesdames
Myron Reinhardt and N. G. Rathko
attended to your city Tuesday after-
noon.

The two year old son of Mr. and
Mrs. Joe Zimmerman was kicked in
the head above the eye Sunday eve-
ning. He was hurried to the hos-
pital in your city, where it was found
that no bones were broken.

Missionary services are being held
at the Catholic church this week by
Rev. C. M. Thunberg, O. P., a Domi-
nican missionary.

Arnold Fredericks has returned to
his home in Wausau after clerking
at the A. C. A. store for some time.

Miss Lillian Larson of Mosinee is
clerking at the A. C. A. store since
the leaving of Arnold.

Mrs. Frank Akoy was shopping in
your city on Monday.

Another Carl spent the first of this
week at Coloma and Milwaukee.

The Rudolph baseball team played
a team from Grand Rapids on Sun-
day, the score being 8 to 11 in favor
of Rudolph.

Miss Nellie Hunt was a caller here
Friday evening and has been en-
gaged to teach the intermediate room
during the coming year. Miss Hotch
of Sigel has been engaged to teach
the primary room.

A mission will be held at the Mo-
narchian church here next week.

Miss Klueck of Hatley spent Sunday
at the A. J. Kujawa home.

John Wilkins attended to Stevens
Point Sunday to take his mother-in-
law, Mrs. Spalenta, home.

ALTDORF

Sophia Schuller called here Sat-
day to stay for a time, she being sick
with an attack of the monies.

Mrs. Pauline Smith and daugh-
ters Clara and Edna and Grandpa
Wipfl of Cranmore visited at the O.
J. Leu home Sunday.

Twelve Mrs. M. Gibson, Mrs.
Redford and the Misses Carrol of
Grand Rapids were here and gave a
cooking demonstration and also
weighed and measured the children
here under six years of age. They
certainly found a nice bunch of chil-
dren, as nearly every one overtopped
the standard requirements.

A few of the neighbors and friends
of Marie Lou surprised him Monday
evening, the occasion being the eve of
his seventeenth birthday. Refres-
hments were served and all had a very
pleasant time.

Assessor P. Conde was in this
neighborhood the fore part of this
week in his official capacity.

Will Sonn, Joe Mounier, Joe Wirtz
and Herbert Leu are on the eligible
list for registration from here.

DANCE IN SIGEL

There will be a dance in Sigel
hall in the town of Sigel on Wednes-
day evening, June 12.

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work. Call Mrs. Nellie Dolan at
104 during the day or at 421 after
six P. M.



SURVIVOR OF THE PRINCESS PATS TO SPEAK HERE.

George Eustace Pearson, the author
of Princess Pat stories in the Satur-
day Evening Post, and of "The Escape
of a Princess Pat," just published by
Doran Company, will lecture at the
Chautauqua on the history and adven-
tures of America's famous "Foreign
Legion," the international regiment of
the British Army.

Mr. Pearson was Number 178 of the
"Original Pats," and saw continuous
service with the regiment from the
call to arms in August, 1914, until the
annihilation of it in May, 1915. He
will tell of the marvelous and thrilling
experiences of the Princess Pats, the
most famous regiment of modern
times.

At the Chautauqua—Fifth night.

CHAUTAUQUA AND THE WAR.

The weapons which win victory for
democracy include more than the phys-
ical equipment for conflict. They
embrace the brain power, the thought
power, the will power, the spiritual
energy of a people. Whatsoever con-
serves and directs these vital forces
in this grave hour serves humanity.
President Wilson has called the Cha-
utauqua to this service. Its lectures,
he says, are "effective messengers
for the delivery and interpretation of
democracy's meaning and imperative
needs." The work it is doing, "has
not lost importance because of war,
but rather has gained new opportu-
nities for service."

Secretary of War Baker says that
for taking the sting out of the word
"draft" we must thank the Chautau-
qua.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Smith, June 6th.

Thirteen banks in the United
States, whose names included the
name of the country at which we are
at war at the present time, have
changed their names. The govern-
ment has instructed all banks of the
country which are hampered with
handles of this kind to change their
names.

Miss Edith Johnson left this
morning for Flint, Mich., where she
will make an extended visit with
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahaler.

Grand Rapids Chautauqua, Monday, June 10

John Blenker, one of the old
settlers of Blenker was committed
to the state hospital at Oshkosh on
Wednesday by Judge Conway. Mr.
Blenker is 66 years of age.

Officer Will Berg and J. R. Lynch
are in Milwaukee attending the Old
Fellows convention.

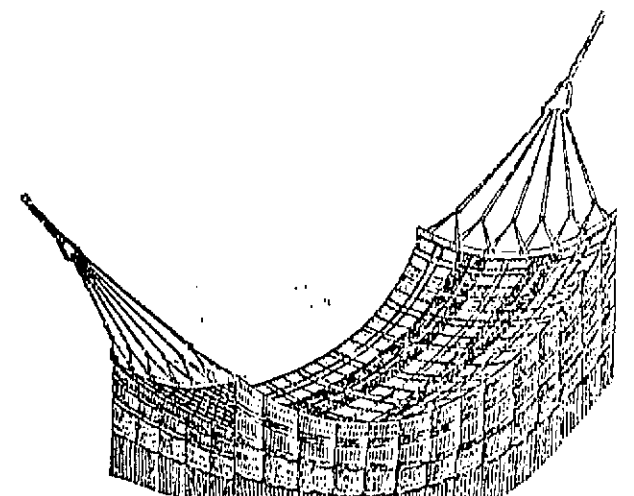
Frank Gill left on Monday even-
ing for Milwaukee where he will
make an effort to get into the United
States navy. Frank has made sev-
eral attempts to get into the army,
but has been rejected on account of
his weight which was below the
minimum.

—Automobile tires at Sale Prices
Four and five thousand mile guaran-
tee. Many are saving money on
this sale, why not you?
Johnson & Hill Co.

Summer Days Will Bring New Wants and We Can Fill Them

A Hammock

Furnishes Much Enjoyment
For Summer Days



These hammocks have been here
a long time, but that does not hurt
them. It helps them, help you,
because they are priced at long
time ago prices.

They are in rich striped color-
ings, and it is evident that the ma-
terials are strongly woven. If you
intend buying a hammock, or even
if you do not, we should like you
to see these exceptional values.
Come in today or come in tomor-
row. They are priced from

\$4.75 down to \$1.35

(Third Floor West)

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Women's & Misses' Coats, Suits

and Dresses on Sale

Ending Saturday, June 15 at 9:30 p. m.

Including the greater part of our Spring and Summer
stock of Women's Ready-to-Wear.

All Wool Suits

To begin the season these suits were, considering value at the
time marked very low, now with
increased market prices on identi-
cally the same suits they offer the
season's best opportunity at a dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Women's, Misses' and Childrens
COATS—Sizes 3 to 53.

A beautiful assortment, priced
regularly much below present mar-
ket values. They have pleased
you at regular prices, they will
more than please you at a dis-
count of 10 per cent.

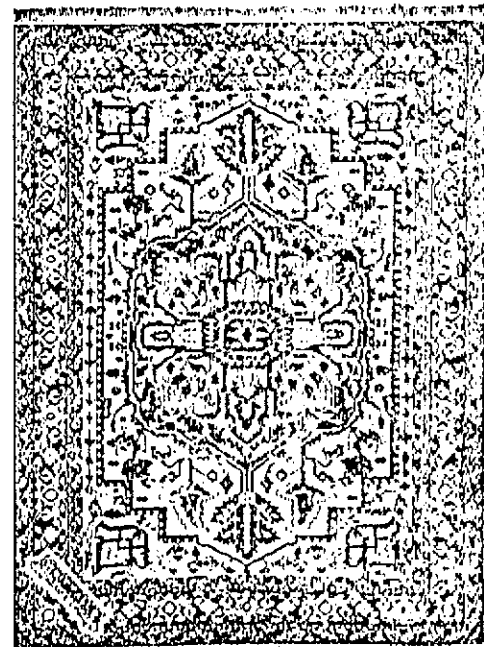
SILK DRESSES

In values under \$25—any silk
dress in our complete stock of the
best in colors and design to sell
during this sale at only \$14.95

Our Better Silk Dresses to go during this sale at a
Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Whittall Rugs

Bought When Prices
Were Lower



There will be no doubt in your
mind if you know rug values that
these splendid patterns marked so
low, were bought when prices were
down. Whittall Rugs are noted for
their rich colorings and soft velvet
appearance. Their excellent wear-
ing qualities are their best recom-
mendation. Whittall, a superior
rug, from us at a low price.

Come and See Them

MEN---We Offer You



1st. We offer you a choice
of two Nationally
proved makes of clothing.
Either Hart Schaffner and
Marx, or Styleplus Brand
will please you. Both rep-
resent the best possible val-
ues at the price we ask.

2nd. We offer you in these
two makes excellent
tailoring thruout. Snappy styles
in a goodly number for young men
and more conservative styles for
older men in as many designs, we
offer you a perfect fit.

3rd. We offer you excellent
choice of materials.
The season calls for certain popu-
lar colors in clothing. We have
them in many patterns. We offer
you variety.

And Last

We offer you low prices. In
these days of advancing prices this
is a really important item and the
store which can do the most for
you in this line is the store that
will get your business. We in-
vite you to investigate our prices
of from

\$35.00 down to \$12.75

Good Looking Go-Carts

Strong and Finely Built Thruout,
For Small Kiddies

Perhaps he is getting too big for that baby carriage and is
now able to sit up. In that case by all means get him a go-cart
or sulky. They are convenient, light in weight and easily
handled.



When you buy a sulky, buy
one that is substantial, one that
will stand the hard knocks that
young children give it. One
that will last for several years,
until its usefulness is past.

Collapsible, like illustration, ex-
cept without top, at \$4.50
Reed, with top \$6.50
Reed, without top \$5.00
Reed, wooden, painted, at \$2.25

In Our Grocery Section

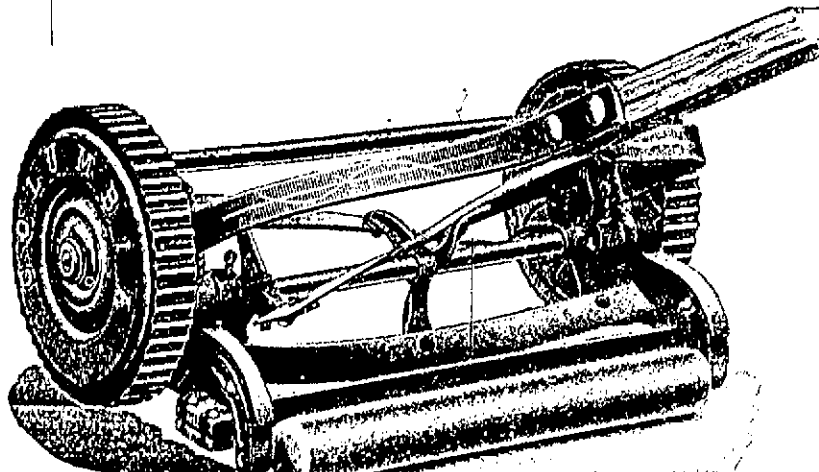
This is the time of season
for canning PINEAPPLES.
Do not wait--get them now.
The season will be short.
Very fine quality, per dozen

\$1.68 and \$1.38

Sauer Kraut—Got a can. Its fine. Silver	18c
Buckle brand, the can	18c
Honey in the Comb, very fancy	23c
the pound	23c
Maple Sugar—Pure Maple Sugar	31c
per pound	31c
Tobacco—Standard Smoking Tobacco	20c
7 ounce packages	20c
24 pound sack Barley Flour	\$1.48
10 pound sack Barley Flour	60c
Peanut Butter per pound	22c
Matches, per box	5c
Coffee—If you want Bulk Coffee, we	have it—
Gautamala Blend Coffee, lb.	22c
Yucatan Blend Coffee, lb.	18c
Brazilian Blend Coffee, lb.	19c
Cream Coffee, 5 lb tin pails just received a	fresh shipment. There is no coffee that
will give more satisfaction than Cream	Coffee. It's only 30c the pound. You
can pay more but the coffee is no better. You can buy	a Thrift Stamp every time you buy a five pound pail of
Cream Coffee, for you are really saving 25 cents.	
Mr. Farmer—	
Shelled Corn per hundred	\$3.25
Corn Meal for feed, per hundred	\$3.30

We allow 2 per cent discount on
all cash purchases.

Now Is The Time to Cultivate YOUR LAWN



Get busy and add to the general attractiveness of your prop-
erty by giving the lawn more care during the extra hour of
daylight.

Lawn Mowers	..\$6.50 up	Garden Rakes	...85c to 35c
Lawn Sprinklers	.....\$1.25 to 50c		
Grass Catchers to fasten on lawn mowers	.....\$1.50 to 90c		
Garden Hose, per foot 20c and 18c		Hose Nozzles	75c to 50c

White Shoes for Warm Weather Wear

Summer weather means White Shoes
in either high or low cut styles—white
makes the ideal footwear for comfort
during the hot summer months as it is
both cool and easy to keep clean.

Manufacturers are predicting a short-
age of white footwear for this season
due to scarcity of materials and labor.

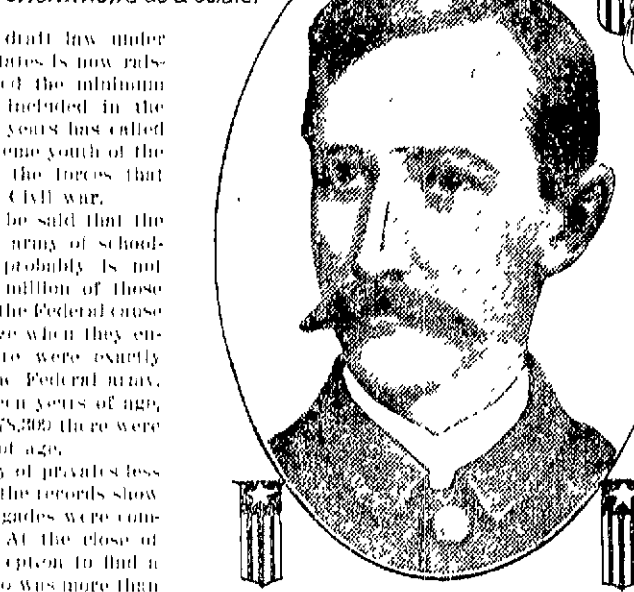
Our supply at present is very good
and we would strongly advise early buying.

Women's White Fabric Boots.....\$2.50 to \$6.00
Women's White Fabric Pumps.....\$2.25 to \$5.00
Children's Boots and Pumps priced according to size and
quality.

Tan Lotus Calf Barefoot Sandals
for women and children—a good
grade shoe and one that will give
reasonable wear.

Women's sizes 2 1/2 to 7.....\$2.00
Misses' sizes 11 1/2 to 2.....\$1.50
Childs' sizes 8 1/2 to 11.....\$1.35
Infants' sizes 5 to 8.....\$1.20

Union Saved by Army of Schoolboys



Orion P. Howe, youngest soldier in record

Nearly 1,000,000 Soldiers Who Served in Federal Army Were Under 16 Years of Age

THE FACT that the draft law under which the United States is now raising its armies placed the minimum age of men to be included in the draft at twenty-one years has called attention to the extreme youth of the men who made up the forces that fought and won the Civil war.

It may truthfully be said that the war was won by an army of school boys. The younger generation probably is not so keen as the fact that nearly a million of those who carried muskets on behalf of the Federal cause were less than sixteen years of age when they enlisted. Statistics show that there were exactly 811,501 boys under that age in the Federal army. There were 1,141,125 under eighteen years of age, and of the total enlistments of 2,775,200 there were 2,150,798 under twenty-one years of age.

Not only were the great majority of privates less than twenty-one years of age, but the records show that companies, regiments and brigades were commanded literally by school boys. At the close of the war, it is said, there was no exception to find a brigade or division commander who was more than thirty years of age.

Private Gen. John L. Chen is generally credited with being the youngest soldier in record. He was born in Newark, N. J., August 13, 1841. He was not quite ten years old when he entered the volunteer service as a drummer at the beginning of the war. Two years later, when he was still not quite twelve years old, he was regularly enlisted and took his place in the ranks. He was made a sergeant for bravery displayed in the battle of Chickamauga and served until the close of the war. He returned to school when the war ended and graduated from the Newark high school. In 1871 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army and remained in the regular service until 1915, when he was relieved with the rank of lieutenant general.

Among the heroes who were awarded the Congressional medal of honor for valor shown upon the field of battle there were many who were mere children. A veteran officer of the Federal army, writing in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, recalled some interesting history connected with some of these youthful heroes. "The writer gave the following account of some of these unusual cases:

"Robertson B. Murphy was born May 11, 1843. He enlisted as a drummer at the beginning of the war and the official statement of the action for which he gained his Congressional medal reads: "At Atlanta, Ga., July 28, 1864, being ordered by the brigade commander, he voluntarily led two regiments as reinforcements into line of battle, where he had his horse shot from under him." He enlisted August 6, 1862, at the age of twelve years, two months and twenty-four days, in the one hundred Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made orderly to the colonel of the regiment. In January, 1864, he was made orderly to Gen. J. A. J. Johnston, and participated in several hard-fought battles. In the army he was known as 'Bob.' When he performed the wonder, and that which gained him the medal, he was only fifteen years old. The circumstances under which young Murphy led two regiments into battle were as follows:

"The division in which General Johnston commanded was that day on the extreme right of the army, which was being flanked by the enemy. Young Murphy was sent to the right by his general to find out the situation and finding that the enemy had flanked the right wing and was driving back, he rode on his pony down the line and met General Logan, who commanded that day, and begged him with tears in his eyes for reinforcements, telling him they were cutting our right off to pieces. The general replied: 'I have ordered reinforcements from the left, and here they come now, and if you know where they are needed, Bob, show them to me.' And that is how he came to lead the two regiments that day. General Johnston wrote regarding Bob that he was not only brave and faithful, but displayed remarkable judgment for one of his age, as I soon found out. I could depend on him under any circumstances that might arise."

And here is another very little chap who gained his medal, Orion P. Howe, born December 23, 1848. He enlisted early in the war and was wounded at Vicksburg and three times at Dallas, Tex. His record is a brilliant one, and General Sherman tells the story in a letter of August 8, 1863:

"Headquarters Fifteenth Army Corps, Camp on Black River, August 8, 1863.

"Hon. R. Stanton, Secretary of War.

"Sir: I take the liberty of asking, through you, that something be done for a lad named Orion P. Howe of Waubesa, Ill., who belongs to the Fifty-fifth Illinois, but at present is home wounded. His thing is to be too young for West Point, but would be the very thing for a midshipman. When the assault at Vicksburg was in his hands, on the 22nd of May, and I was in front near the road, which formed my line of attack, this young lad came up to me, wounded and bleeding, with a good, healthy boy's cry: 'General Sherman, send me cartridges to Colonel Malmburg; the men are nearly all out.' 'What's the matter, my boy?' 'They shot me in the leg, sir, but I can go to the hospital. Send the

don't know whether 'twas that or what he did later in the day, but the colonel got promoted to brigadier. He wanted to do something for me, but I wasn't commissioned and he couldn't give me a piece on his staff, but he kept me as a sort of personal aid. (All my time was up, and by that time I was ready to quit.

"Oh, I got hit once or twice; if I hadn't perhaps I'd have been more willing to stay, but home looked pretty good to me, and the war was 'most over anyway."

He was nearly there.

During McClellan's march up the Peninsula, a little Vermont boy got separated from his regiment and was tramping through the mud trying to overtake it. He came to a crossing and a native came along and said, 'I don't know where you're going, but I'll take you there.' 'Where does this road lead to?' 'To hell,' answered the curly Southern. 'Want,' drawled the little Vermont boy, 'judging by the way of the land and the looks of the people, I calculate I'm most there.'

Outside of Man's Rights.

The "mental neutrality" which is born of ignorance or insensitivity is unworthy of reasoning beings. We have no intellectual right to be ignorant when information lies at our hand, and we have no spiritual right to be weary when great moral issues are at stake.—Agnes Repplier.

Oliver Trees Have Long Lives.

Eight of the olive trees in the historic Garden of Olives, near Jerusalem, are believed to be more than 1,000 years old.

Keep Mind on Work.

One must make up one's mind to forego the casual word which leads to idle conversation, the most deadly of time destroyers. One must fix the mind on the work in hand, seek to forget that there is anyone else in the world, or any other task that must be done. And only practice can make this possible. But, once gained, concentration will be found to be the most valuable asset that any young woman can possibly bring to any kind of work to which she sets her hand and mind.

The Tipping Habit.

Church—I see to save money shoes are to be made without tips. Gotham—Gracious me! Do they have to tip the men who make shoes, too?

POULTRY NOTES

Eggs from purebred fowls vary greatly in color, yet are strictly from pure-bred stock.

Poultry manure is the most highly concentrated of the droppings of any of our domestic animals, except pigeons, because the liquid and solid excrements are combined.

Gosso are easily raised after the first few days of careful watching.

The turkey hen should be without lice when the poult hatch, and the poult must be watched constantly to prevent their being killed by lice.

In considering the breed of chickens best suited for the home flock, pay little or no attention to those which are not of local importance, that is, not being raised successfully in the community, except on the advice of experts.

Hens lay better without the rooster and the eggs, being infertile, are very much more easily kept and will last for weeks even in warm weather, where fertile eggs quickly spoil.

Put Away Eggs.

For the past few weeks, while egg production has been perhaps at its highest, a considerable portion of the eggs have been used for setting. The hatching season, however, is now about over, and for the next several weeks, under the old practice, a very heavy production of eggs will be dumped on the market in toto. This is the one in which the farm woman should put away a very large part of the eggs for sale or use during the fall and winter. If she sells them instead of holding them, the egg dealer and the cold-storage man make the profit that she might as well have for herself.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder.

Sunflowers deserve more consideration as a poultryman's crop than they have received.

Eggs in fall and winter can be secured by hatching early.

A hen that is still laying should not be sold.

It is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry. It should be made dry by thorough underdrainage.

A great many farmers fail to realize that when they keep a lot of roosters around the place, they are supporting a number of non-productive boarders.

Hens lay better without the rooster and the eggs, being infertile, are very much more easily kept and will last for weeks even in warm weather, where fertile eggs quickly spoil.

CONGRESS MAY GO HOME BEFORE LONG

SOME OF ITS LEADERS DECLARE THAT AN ADJOURNMENT BY JULY 1 IS POSSIBLE.

SENATOR GALLINGER IN DOUBT

Attempt to Exempt Government Printing Office From Operations of Overman Bill Fails—No Action Yet On Water Power Measure.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—In April and May senators and representatives begin to talk about adjournment and they usually fix the 1st of July as the time when the long session shall come to an end. There has been no exception this year and some of the leaders have pointed out that there is no reason why there should not be an adjournment by July 1. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who has been longer in the senate than any other man, speaking in the senate said that the suggestion that they could soon adjourn coming from one of the majority leaders met his hearty approval and he hoped that congress could "get away from the box, from Washington at a reasonable time. But looking at the bills on my desk," he continued, "it looks to me as if we had better send for our winter clothes and conclude that we are going to be here until the next session of congress."

Of course there is a lot of very important legislation yet to be considered, but it may be well to remember that any time that the president thinks he has got all the legislation he wants, the suggestion will be made that the appropriation bills be passed and that congress get away.

When the Overman bill passed the senate an attempt was made to exempt the government printing office from its operations, but without avail. The government printing office has always been under the direction of congress, although it does all of the government printing business. Therefore congress has been very jealous of its control of the printing office and its Congressional Record. The awful suggestion was raised that under the Overman bill the president might direct Chairman Greer of the public instruction bureau to take charge of and edit the Congressional Record. While nothing of that kind is likely, the mere suggestion caused loud cheers to run down the aisles of those who feel that the Record is the only outlet they have for getting their thoughts in print.

Of course a great many important matters have occupied the attention of congress and that might account for the delay in presenting and passing a bill which would utilize the water power of the United States. For more than ten years there has been a great deal of talk about the benefits to be derived from the water power which has been running to waste and will continue to run to waste until some law is passed, and yet there never has been any thing done.

Many months ago the senate passed a water power bill, but the house has not seen fit to consider it. It has been a matter of two months since a special committee was formed in the house for the express purpose of enacting water power legislation. A bill approved by three cabinet officers, all having jurisdiction to some extent over water power, was submitted to the committee and for a time it seemed as if the measure might receive a favorable consideration. But this bill still awaits action in the house, where it is supposed to have strong support.

There are many subtle ways of delaying legislation in congress and it is possible that the water power bill is one which has been marked for postponement until congress gets tired and adjourns.

North Carolina is in the limelight these days on account of having four of its men in congress in very important positions. Senator Stumpers is chairman of the finance committee, and Claude Kitchin chairman of the ways and means committee in the house. Thus it happens that the North Carolina men are the most influential in regard to revenue legislation. Owing to the ill health of Senator Cullerton of Texas, Senator Overman of North Carolina has charge of all measures coming from the judiciary committee. In the house Congressman Stumpers is chairman of the judiciary committee, and so North Carolina again takes a prominent place in regard to other important legislation.

Conditions in the national capital cause considerable comment from time to time. Washington for a long time has been known as one of the most beautiful cities in the world, and for many reasons it has attracted people as a place of business here.

Since the beginning of the war and the great influx of workers, the city has become very disagreeable to the residents. Prices have gone up, the cost of living having increased here more than any other place in the country; it is almost impossible to secure labor for any purpose; the wages of servants have been raised and many people are unable to obtain servants at any price. Then there has been the erection of many buildings for government purposes. The beau-

tiful parks in Washington have been invaded and covered with most unsightly structures for the purpose of housing government employees. In some cases fine trees in the parks have been destroyed.

Comment and criticism in congress about the manner and methods by which the life of Washington has been interrupted by the war never from time to time, but such comments amount to nothing; they cannot cure or change conditions; but they do afford an opportunity for senators and members to express their disapproval of what has been done. The old-time residents in Washington fear that the city will never recover, and that it, like the world, will be changed by the great war, which seems to have come to curse the world.

Perhaps no one but President Wilson could have secured the enactment of such important legislation as has been passed by congress since the war began. Beginning with the conscription bill and on down to the Overman bill, there have been many measures of vital importance enacted, all of them increasing the power of the president, until at last he has practically a free hand to do anything he pleases in order to carry on the war successfully. There is no governmental power or agency that has not been placed in his hands, save only the power of making appropriations, and even in regard to that there is no doubt that the president can secure from congress all the money that is necessary to carry on the war.

An unexpected thing happened in the senate the other day when Senator Overman suggested the absence of a quorum. "There is a quorum here," asserted Vice President Marshall. "The chair will take judicial notice of the fact that there is a quorum here."

After the senators recovered somewhat they felt the full shock of what had been done. Never before in the history of the senate had a presiding officer failed to direct that the roll be called when any senator suggested the absence of a quorum. It was almost like the days when "Tom Reed" counted a quorum in the house of representatives.

The quorum proposition in both the house and senate is a good deal of a farce. Recently there was an important matter pending in the senate, and at the same time a hearing was going on in one of the committees. There was a hearing of two bills in the committee room and the hearing was stopped. "We must go into the senate and answer to our names," explained the chairman, "but we'll be right back." They left the committee room and were in the senate perhaps one-half a minute, helped to constitute a quorum, and then returned to the committee room. On a count they figured as part of a quorum, but of course they were not actually a part of it.

Official Washington has realized during the past week or ten days that the country has become more interested in the war than any time since the United States entered upon the great conflict. This interest is ascribed to the fact that American casualty lists are now being received and it is brought home to our people that great sacrifices are necessary in order to win the war of civilization.

Prerogatives are great things and if properly used can often overcome common sense. The house of representatives will not surrender what it claims as its great constitutional prerogative, that of originating all bills relating to revenue. The senate has its own prerogatives, but it does not have to contend with the house for them because these prerogatives relate almost wholly to what is known as executive business, the ratification of treaties and the confirmation of presidential appointments. It does, however, have to contend with the president in the selection of appointments made without his consent, and the right of confirmation. Then the president often makes an agreement called a "hands vivand" with a foreign nation, which is practically a treaty, without reference to the senate's right of ratification.

There is always more or less of a squabble over these "prerogatives" and from the very members of congress talk it would seem that they are more important than anything else connected with legislation.

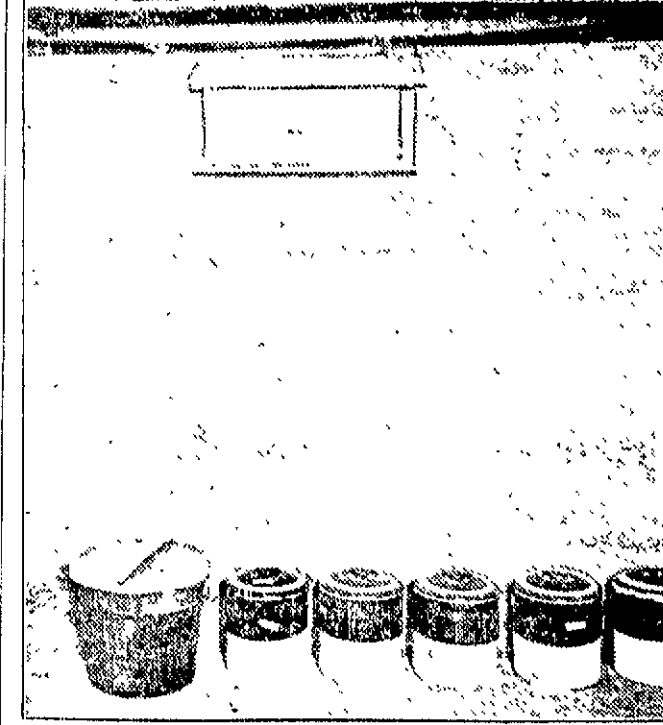
There are six men in the house of representatives who might be called the Civil War. Three of them were Confederates, Major Stephen of North Carolina, General Eustace of Louisiana and Private Talbot of Maryland. The other three, Sherwood and Hollingsworth of Ohio and Osborne of California, were the blue of the Federal army. The blue outnumbered the gray in the senate. There are two former "Yankees" in that body, Warren of Wyoming and Nelson of Minnesota. While Senator Baughman of Alabama is the sole member of the "Johnny Reb." It has always been the case that the conclusion of a war congress has been thronged with fighting men. Since 1865 there have been hundreds of Civil War veterans in congress at one time or another, but even at that it is rather remarkable that after 53 years there still are nine of them left.

Church—I see to save money shoes are to be made without tips. Gotham—Gracious me! Do they have to tip the men who make shoes, too?

A Bird in the Hand

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

FARM FAMILIES SHOULD EAT MORE EGGS.



Not a Particularly Exciting Picture but it Means About Sixty Dozen Eggs Saved in Water Glass for the Season of Scarcity.

POULTRY PRODUCE FOR FARM FAMILY

Housewife May Feed Twice as Many Eggs as Usual and Still Realize Profit.

CONSUMPTION IS NOT LARGE

More Liberal Use Would Be Beneficial to People by Affording Greater Variety of Diet—Plans to Preserve Eggs.

If any American family is genuinely entitled to the luxury of eating liberally of poultry and eggs, that family is the farm family. Yet the fact remains that farm families are not and have never been liberal consumers of either poultry or eggs.

For the whole country the average yearly consumption of eggs per farm is only 137 1/2 dozen, which would be about 2 1/2 dozen a week. The average yearly consumption of poultry per farm is 60 head, about one bird a week. In a few states, of course, the average consumption runs above these averages. The highest average consumption of eggs in any state is four dozen per week per family, and the highest consumption of poultry in any state is about three birds a week per family.

When the fact is taken into consideration that many farm families eat practically no eggs and very little poultry, it is apparent that some families must necessarily eat much more freely of both poultry and eggs than is indicated by even these highest averages. The maximum consumption of eggs for individual families would run from six to ten dozen a week, and of poultry from four to six head a week. These are not excessive quantities of poultry and eggs for a good-sized farm family, and a general adoption of such practice would be beneficial to the people who live on farms, because it would give them a greater variety of diet than they are accustomed to, would insure fresh meat for at least half the meals, and would make the basic cured meat diet of the average farm family less monotonous and, therefore, more beneficial.

More Money for Fewer Eggs.

The consumption of eggs on farms may be greatly increased, while the farm household may still receive the benefit of good prices for fresh eggs, in the season of scant production. Indeed, such a system can be worked out in a way that will net the farm woman more clear money on her eggs for the year than if she sold them on the generally slumped fall economy system, without consuming any considerable quantity of them at home. That would be true because the entire home consumption would be from eggs laid during the period of heavy production and low prices, while all of the eggs laid during periods of scant production and high prices would be sold. Such a system would work advantageously not only for farm families, but for city people as well, because it would give them a larger supply at possibly more moderate prices during the months when the production of eggs is not abundant. The means to that end are not in any sense difficult. The trouble incurred is not commensurate with the money benefit derived, to say nothing of the possibly greater benefit of a more liberal egg ration for the family. All that has to be done is to save some of the eggs that are laid during periods of heavy production for consumption during periods of scant production. This does not mean, either, that the farm family must eat all of the stored eggs and give the city family all of the luxury of fresh eggs.

Put Away Eggs.

For the past few weeks, while egg production has been perhaps at its highest, a considerable portion of the eggs have been used for setting. The hatching season, however, is now about over, and for the next several weeks, under the old practice, a very heavy production of eggs will be dumped on the market in toto. This is the one in which the farm woman should put away a very large part of the eggs for sale or use during the fall and winter. If she sells them instead of holding them, the egg dealer and the cold-storage man make the profit that she might as well have for herself.

The young chicks may be fed any time after they are 36 to 48 hours old, whether they are with a hen or in a brooder.

Sunflowers deserve more consideration as a poultryman's crop than they have received.

Eggs in fall and winter can be secured by hatching early.

A hen that is still laying should not be sold.

It is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry. It should be made dry by thorough underdrainage.

A great many farmers fail to realize that when they keep a lot of roosters around the place, they are supporting a number of non-productive boarders.

Hens lay better without the rooster and the eggs, being infertile, are very much more easily kept and will last for weeks even in warm weather, where fertile eggs quickly spoil.

STEVE SCHWEBKE WRITES OF FRANCE

Somewhere in France
Dear Friends:—As you no doubt
got reports of Yanks getting bumped
off now and then over here, I thought
I had better drop you a line and let
you know that I am still in the game.
Am with the 83rd company now,
who were among some of the early
troops over. We are up at the
front line again after a few days
behind the lines. Our last trip was
rather interesting as well as exciting.
Pritz tried to drive out one company
of our battalion but the boys would
not stand for it and drove them back
with several killed and wounded.
None of our fellows were hurt. So
far we have been rather lucky. A
few of our men have been killed or
wounded by shrapnel, but not
severely.

Never will I forget my first night
in a trench. I was on guard at the
time, so got the full benefit of it.
It was a real experience. Better
than a ten thousand dollar Fourth of
July celebration, the sky being all
aglow with rockets of all kinds and
colors, with the artillery furnishing
the noise. The first few minutes
one is rather nervous with shrapnel
popping all around, but we get used
to it after a time, and are right
there ready for Fritz when he tries
to come over.

We have a lot of wet and muddy
days, which goes with trench life.
It makes it nice trying to live in
dugouts. Here is what Arthur G.
Empey says about the dugout, and he
certainly has the knack of describing
it to a nicety. "A dugout is a hole
in the ground." Gets its name
because it is dug out by the engine-
ers. It is used to shelter the men
in the trenches from shell fire.
They also sleep in it, or try to.
From our point of view its main use
is to drain the trenches of muddy
water, and give us rheumatism. It
also makes a good hotel for rats.
These guests look upon us as intrud-
ers, and complain that we over-
crowd the place. Occasionally we
give in to them, and take a turn in
the trench to rest ourselves.

"Our dugout was about twenty
feet deep, or at least there were
twenty wooden steps leading down
to it. The ceiling and walls were
braced by heavy square cut timbers.
Over the timbers in the ceiling shelves
of corrugated iron were spread re-
freshments, and the wet earth from falling on
us. The entrance was heavily sand-
bagged, and very narrow, only being
room for one person to enter or
leave at a time. The ceiling was
six feet high, and the floor space was
ten feet by six feet. Through the
ceiling a six-inch square air shaft was
cut. We used to take turns sleep-
ing under this in wet weather.

"The timbers bracing the walls
were driven full of nails to hang our
equipment on. After our ammunition,
bullet-belt machine, equipment,
files, etc., had been stored away
there was not much space for six men
to live, not forgetting the rats. It
was very dark in the dugout, and as
we were only issued a candle and a
half every three or four hours, we
had to economize on light. We had
the last man out who left the
candle burning.

"In this hole of ours we would sit
around the lonely candle, and there
a thick haze of tobacco smoke, would
recount our different experiences at
various points of the line where we
had been, or spin yarns about home.
Sometimes we would write a letter
when we were fortunate enough to
be near the candle."

We sure hope we go back here
enough after this trip here to ditch
our gas masks and the hats, get
kind of tireless wearing them all
the time. Received a Grand Rapids
Tribune the other day dated Feb.
7th, and it was like meeting an old
friend. Read it over about four
times. Speaking of friends, I met
one of the Fahrner boys several
weeks ago while we were spending a
few days behind the lines.

Well, guess I will have to break
off, and try to get some rest. We
never know how much sleep we are
going to get here, and what we do
get is mostly during the day, and
very seldom get our clothes off.
Cannot remember when I last took
off last, with the exception of one
time when I took a bath several
weeks ago.

Wishing you the best of success,
I am, sincerely yours,
Steve.

My address is as follows: Pri-
vate B. Schwabke, 83 Co., 6th Regt.
U. S. Marines, American E. F.,
via New York.

The Pavilion was opened for the
season on Tuesday evening with a
dance and it is the intention to hold
dances there at summer on Tuesday
and Friday evenings whenever the
weather will permit.

Notice of Final Account and to De-
termine Inheritance Tax

June 6 June 29
County Court—Wood County, Wis-
consin.—In probate.

In the matter of the estate of
Emma King, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that at a
term of the county court to be held
in and for said county at the court
house in the city of Grand Rapids in
said county on the 1st Tuesday,
(being the 2d day of July, A. D.)
1918, at the opening of court on that
day the following matter will be
heard and considered:

The application of Elbert A. King,
administrator of the estate of Emma
King, deceased, late of Grand Rapids,
in said county, for the examination
and allowance of his final account
and for the assignment of the resi-
due of the estate of said deceased to
such persons as are by law entitled
thereof; and for the determination
and adjudication of the inheritance
tax, if any, payable in said estate.

Dated June 4th, A. D. 1918.

By the court,
J. J. Jeffrey, W. J. Conway,
Attorney County Judge.

Summons

June 6 July 11
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court,
for Wood County.

Emil Nelson, plaintiff, vs C. E. He-
wit and Lydia S. Hewitt, his wife,
Edward N. Penwell and Maudie A.
Fisher, defendants.
The state of Wisconsin to the said de-
fendants and each of them:—
You are hereby summoned to ap-
pear within twenty days after the
service of this summons, exclusively
of the day of service and defend the
above entitled action in the court a-
foresaid, and in case of your failure
to do so, judgment will be rendered
against you according to the demand
of the complaint, of which a copy is
herewith served you.

Plaintiff's attorney,
P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wis.

MARKET REPORT

Hens	13c
Geese	15c
Beef	15-17
Hides	10c
Pork, dressed	20-21
Veal	15-17
Butter	20-21
Eggs	20-21
Hay, timothy	22.00
Oats	11.00
Rye	11.00
War Flour	11.00
Rye Flour	11.00

LOCAL ITEMS

Orson Cochran is turning planes
in Loyal and vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Honko are visit-
ing with relatives in Chippewa Falls
for a week.

Ted Benson has resigned his posi-
tion as driver of the Standard Oil
Co.'s wagon.

Chief of Police, Michael Griffin of
Marquette was a business visitor to
the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Palmieri has resign-
ed of her position as housekeeper at
the Riverside hospital.

Reginald MacKinnon has been
granted a three months furlough and
is expected to arrive home this week.
Mrs. Matt Kandy of Ikon spent
several days in the city the first part
of the week visiting with friends
and relatives.

Frank Plimont, who has been a
patient at the Wades sanitarium the
past two years is in the city visiting
with relatives and friends.

Joe Norton who went to camp
with the last contingent of drafted
men, having been rejected on
account of being over weight.

Mrs. T. Riley and son, Wilcox, and
daughter, Mary departed on Tuesday
evening for Springfield, Ill., to visit
at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H.
Montgomery.

—Selling machines, bicycles, wash-
ing machines, oil stoves, refrigerators
and lawn mowers on easy pay-
ment plan.

Johnson & Hill Co.

Mrs. Leon Foley, who has been
working since her marriage, re-
turned to this city on Monday. Mr.
Foley who recently took the examina-
tion for the officers training camp,
has passed successfully.

Albert Benson, who left here
some time ago took a position with
a paper mill in Michigan, is now
located at Kalamazoo, Michigan,
where he is with The Kalamazoo
Vegetable Parchment Paper Co.

Mrs. J. C. Heath of Los Vegas,
N. M., is home for a few weeks visit-
ing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L.
Brooks. Miss Irma Brooks who has
been at Los Vegas attending the
State Normal is also home for her
vacation.

Leola O'Glen left on Friday for
New York where he joined a unit of
the Y. M. C. A. and after a few
weeks of training in the work ex-
pects to leave for France where he
will be employed in the work con-
nected with that institution. His
family will remain in this city.

Wm. Kuter, Jr., of the town of Ra-
dolph, was among the business call-
ers at the Tribune office this morn-
ing, having dropped in to ask for
his subscription for another year. Mr.
Kuter reports everything pretty wet
out his way, and says that consid-
erable damage has been done to ear-
ly planting by the continued rain.

KELNER

Mrs. Aug. Miller is entertaining
her brother from Milwaukee.
Mrs. C. E. Hirscheidt departed for
Chicago Saturday. While there
she will visit her son, Sig., who is
at the Great Lakes Training Station.
J. Johnson and family have moved
in their new home across from W.
H. Witt's store.

Mr. Munroe wishes to correct a
mistake the Saturday correspondent
made last week. Mr. Munroe had
no more to do with the meeting given
a week ago for the selected men
than did many other citizens. The
dances were under the supervision
of the League League, which appoint-
ed the following committee: Earl
Kupple, Edward Thim, Laura Gault,
Ellen Hirscheidt and Clara Han-
niman, who did the overseeing of the
affair, which was a great success.

Mrs. Hirscheidt is entertaining her
mother from Milwaukee.

J. W. Ramsey and others Sunday
afternoon.

Miss Ella Johnson, who has been
staying at C. E. Hirscheidt's home,
returned to her home at Racine Wed-
nesday.

Samuel Halko from Minnesota is
visiting at the home of his parents,
Rev. and Mrs. Halko.

RUDOLPH

Lloyd Rudolph, Fred Hirscheidt and
Will Jensen were callers in your city
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Root, Mesdames
Myron Reinhardt and N. G. Ratelle
attended to your city Tuesday after-
noon.

The two year old son of Mr. and
Mrs. Joe Zimmerman was killed in
the head about the eye Sunday eve-
ning. He was hurled to this hospi-
tal in your city, where it was found
that no bones were broken.

Missionary services are being held
at the Catholic church this week by
Rev. C. M. Tietze, O. P., a Domini-
can missionary.

Frank Spatenka of Stevens Point
spent the week end as guest of re-
latives here.

Arnold Prodericks has returned to
his home in Wausau after clerking
at the A. C. A. store for some time.

Miss Lillian Larson of Mosinee is
clerking at the A. C. A. store since
the leaving of Arnold.

Mrs. Frank Akoy was shopping in
your city on Monday.

Arthur Clark spent the first of this
week at Coloma and Milwaukee.

The baseball baseball team played
a team from Grand Rapids on Sun-
day, the score being 8 to 11 in favor
of Rudolph.

Miss Nellie Hunt was a caller here
Friday evening and has been en-
gaged to teach the intermediate room
during the coming year. Miss Dotch
of Sigel has been engaged to teach
the primary room.

A mission will be held at the Mo-
nahan church here next week.

Miss Kluck of Hatley spent Sunday
at the A. J. Kulawa home.

John Wilkins attended to Stevens
Point Sunday to take his mother-in-
law, Mrs. Spatenka, home.

ALTDORF

Sophia Schiller came home Mon-
day to stay for a time, she being sick
with an attack of the measles.

Mrs. Pauline Smith and daugh-
ters Clara and Edna and Grandpa
Wippl of Cranmore visited at the O.
J. Lea home Sunday.

Tuesday Mrs. H. M. Olson, Mrs.
Redford and the Misses Carrol of
Grand Rapids were here and gave a
cooking demonstration and also
weighed and measured the children
here under six years of age. They
certainly found a nice bunch of chil-
dren, as nearly every one overtopped
the standard requirements.

A few of the neighbors and friends
of Barto Lou surprised him Monday
evening, the occasion being the eve of
his seventeenth birthday. Refresh-
ments were served and all had a very
pleasant time.

Assessor P. Condo was in this
neighborhood the fore part of the
week in his official capacity.

Will Scan, Joe Mounier, Joe Wirtz
and Herbert Lent are on the eligible
list for registration from here.

There will be a dance in Witches
hall in the town of Sigel on Wednes-
day evening, June 12.

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work. Call Mrs. Nellie Dehan at
104 during the day or at 421 after
six P. M.



SURVIVOR OF THE PRINCESS PATS TO SPEAK HERE.

George Eustace Pearson, the author
of Princess Pat stories in the Satur-
day Evening Post, and of "The Escape
of a Princess Pat," just published by
Doran Company, will lecture at the
Chautauqua on the history and adven-
tures of America's famous "Foreign
Legion," the international regiment of
the British Army.

Mr. Pearson was Number 178 of the
"Original Pats," and saw continuous
service with the regiment from the
call to arms in August, 1914, until the
unhappily of it in May, 1915. He
will tell of the marvelous and thrilling
experiences of the Princess Pats, the
most famous regiment of modern
times.

At the Chautauqua—Fifth night.

Grand Rapids Chautauqua, Monday, June 10

John Blomker, one of the old
settlers of Blomker was committed
to the state hospital at Oshkosh on
Wednesday by Judge Conway. Mr.
Blomker is 65 years of age.

—Automobile tires at Sale Prices.
Four and five thousand mile guaran-
tees. Many are saving money on
this sale, why not you?
Johnson & Hill Co.

Officer Will Berg and J. R. Lynch
are in Milwaukee attending the Odd
Fellows convention.

Frank Call left on Monday even-
ing for Milwaukee where he will
make an effort to get into the United
States army. Frank has made sev-
eral attempts to get into the army,
but has been rejected on account of
his weight which was below the
minimum.

CHAUTAUQUA AND THE WAR.

The weapons which win victory for
democracy include more than the phys-
ical equipment for conflict. They
embrace the brain power, the thought
power, the will power, the spiritual
energy of a people. Whatsoever con-
serves and directs these vital forces
in this grave hour serves humanity.
President Wilson has called the Cha-
utauqua to this service. Its lectures,
he says, are "effective messengers
for the delivery and interpretation of
democracy's meaning and imperative
needs." The work it is doing, "has
not lost importance because of war,
but rather has gained new opportu-
nities for service."

Secretary-of-War Baker says that
for taking the sting out of the word
"draft" we must thank the Chauteau-
qua.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Smith, June 5th.

Thirteen banks in the United
States, whose names included the
name of the country at which we are
at war at the present time, have
changed their names. The govern-
ment has instructed all banks of the
country which are hampered by the
handles of this kind to change their
names.

MEEHAN

Mrs. Mary Dean and daughter,
Carrie, and son, Walter, of Stevens
Point were here a few days last week.
Mr. and Mrs. John Guernsey and
son, Claude, of Elkhardt, Ind., have
been spending the past week here at
the home of Mrs. Guernsey's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fisher.

Mrs. Ella Gualike of Grand Rapids
was a visitor at the old home a few
days last week.

The wind and sand storm of last
Saturday did lots of damage to crops.
Some fields of corn and small seed-
ing that had just got out of the
ground was hurt to the extent that it
may not recover and cut-worms
and grass-hoppers are working fast
on what is left. Now if we have a
late frost the jig would be up there.

The ladies of this community are
planning on organizing a Red Cross
chapter in the near future. The pre-
liminary work has been started and
there seems to be plenty of willing
workers. This is surely a good
movement and deserves all the en-
couragement and support we can
give.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman re-
ceived word from their son, Gilbert,
this morning to the effect that he
had arrived safely in France.

Miss Edith Johnson left this
morning for Flint, Mich., where she
will make an extended visit with
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahler.

Hardware and Farm Machinery at REDUCED PRICES

We have decided to reduce our stock of Hard-
ware and Machinery and can sell very many items
at less than wholesale prices if bought on today's
market—

For Instance:

A 12x18 Disc Harrow at	\$40.00
A 60 bushel Spreader at	\$90.00
Sulky Cultivator at	\$45.00
Hay Loader	\$75.00
Pitch Forks, Scythes, Rakes, Etc., at Last Years Prices.	

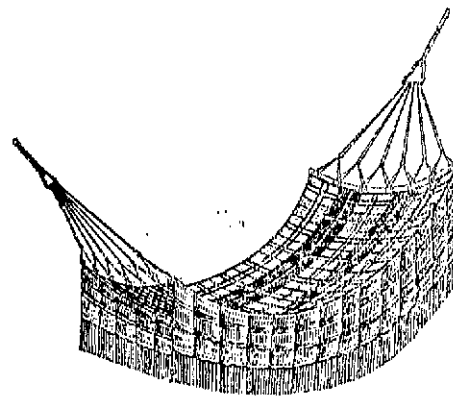
In fact we want to HELP YOU raise and harvest
a big crop—UNCLE SAM NEEDS IT!

Johnson & Hill Co.

Summer Days Will Bring New Wants and We Can Fill Them

A Hammock

Furnishes Much Enjoyment
For Summer Days



These hammocks have been here
a long time, but that does not hurt
them. It helps them, help you,
because they are priced at long
time ago prices.

They are in rich striped color-
ings, and it is evident that the ma-
terials are strongly woven. If you
intend buying a hammock, or even
if you do not, we should like you
to see these exceptional values.
Come in today or come in tomor-
row. They are priced from

\$4.75 down to \$1.35

(Third Floor West)

MEN---We Offer You



1st. We offer you a choice
of two Nationally
proved makes of clothing.
Either Hart Schaffner and
Marx, or Styleplus Brand
will please you. Both re-
present the best possible val-
ues at the price we ask.

2nd. We offer you in these
two makes excellent
tailoring through. Snappy styles
in a goodly number for young men
and more conservative styles for
older men in as many designs, we
offer you a perfect fit.

3rd. We offer you excellent
choice of materials.
The season calls for certain popu-
lar colors in clothing. We have
them in many patterns. We offer
you variety.

And Last

We offer you low prices. In
these days of advancing prices this
is a really important item and the
store which can do the most for
you in this line is the store that
will get your business. We in-
vite you to investigate our prices
of from

\$35.00 down to \$12.75

Good Looking Go-Carts

Strong and Finely Built Thruout,
For Small Kiddies

Perhaps he is getting too big for that baby carriage and is
now able to sit up. In that case by all means get him a go-cart
or sulky. They are convenient, light in weight and easily
handled.



When you buy a sulky, buy
one that is substantial, one that
will stand the hard knocks that
young children give it. One
that will last for several years,
until its usefulness is past.

Collapsible, like illustration, ex-
cept without top, at...\$4.50
Reed, with top...\$6.50
Reed, without top...\$5.00
Red, wooden, painted, at \$2.25

JOHNSON & HILL CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

Women's & Misses' Coats, Suits

and Dresses on Sale

Ending Saturday, June 15 at 9:30 p. m.

Including the greater part of our Spring and Summer
stock of Women's Ready-to-Wear.

All Wool Suits



To begin the season these suits were, considering value at the
time marked very low, now with
increased market prices on identi-
cally the same suits they offer the
season's best opportunity at a dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Women's, Misses' and Childrens
COATS—Sizes 3 to 53.

A beautiful assortment, priced
regularly much below present mar-
ket values. They have pleased
you at regular prices, they will
more than please you at a dis-
count of 10 per cent.

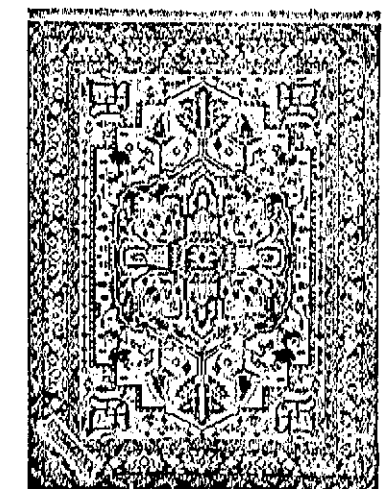
SILK DRESSES

In values under \$25—any silk
dress in our complete stock of the
best in colors and design will
during this sale at only...\$14.95

Our Better Silk Dresses to go during this sale at a
Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Whittall Rugs

Bought When Prices
Were Lower



There will be no doubt in your
mind if you know rug values that
these splendid patterns marked so
low, were bought when prices were
down. Whittall Rugs are noted for
their rich colorings and soft velvet
appearance. Their excellent wear-
ing qualities are their best recom-
mendation. Whittall, a superior
rug, from us at a low price.

Come and See Them

In Our Grocery Section

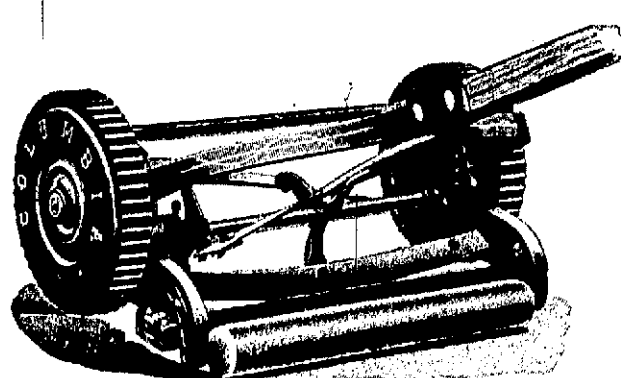


This is the time of season
for canning PINEAPPLES.
Do not wait—get them now.
The season will be short.
Very fine quality, per dozen

\$1.68 and \$1.38

Sauer Kraut—Get a can. Its fine. Silver	18c
Buckie brand, the can	
Honey in the Comb, very fancy	23c
the pound	
Maple Sugar—Pure Maple Sugar	31c
per pound	
Tobacco—Standard Smoking Tobacco	20c
7 ounce packages	
24 pound sack Barley Flour	\$1.48
10 pound sack Barley Flour	60c
Peanut Butter per pound	22c
Matches, per box	5c
Coffee—If you want Bulk Coffee, we	
have it—	
Gautamla Blend Coffee, lb.	22c
Yucatan Blend Coffee, lb.	18c
Brazilian Blend Coffee, lb.	19c
Cream Coffee, 5 lb tin pails just received a	
fresh shipment. There is no coffee that	
will give more satisfaction than Cream	
Coffee. It's only 30c the pound. You	
can pay more but the coffee is no better. You can buy	
a Thrift Stamp every time you buy a five pound pail of	
Cream Coffee, for you are really saving 25 cents.	
Mr. Farmer—	
Shelled Corn per hundred	\$3.25
Corn Meal for feed, per hundred	\$3.30

Now Is The Time to Cultivate YOUR LAWN



STEVE SCHWEBKE WRITES OF FRANCE

Somewhere in France
Dear Friends:—As you no doubt
got reports of Yanks getting bumped
off now and then over here, I thought
I had better drop you a line and let
you know that I am still in the game.
Am with the 83rd company now,
who were among some of the early
troops over. We were up at the
front line again after a few days
behind the lines. Our last trip was
rather interesting as well as exciting.
Fritz tried to drive out our company
from our position but the boys would
not stand for it and drove them back
with several killed and wounded.
None of our fellows were hurt. So far
we have been pretty lucky.
Some of our men have been gassed or
wounded by shrapnel, but not
severely.

Never will forget my first sight of
a barrage. I was on guard at the
time, so got the full benefit of it
and it was some sight. Better
than a ten thousand dollar Fourth of
July celebration, the sky being all
aglow with rockets of all kinds and
noise, with the artillery furnishing
the noise. The first few minutes
one is rather nervous with shells ex-
ploding all around, but we get used
to it. One of our men was right
there ready for Fritz when he tries
to come over.

We have a lot of wet and muddy
days, which goes with trench
warfare. It is not trying to live in
trenches. Here is what Arthur G.
Empey says about the dugout, and he
certainly has the knack of describ-
ing it to a nicety. "A dugout is a
hole in the ground. It is dug out
because it is dug out by the en-
gineers. It is used to shelter the men
in the trenches from shell fire.
They also sleep in it, or try to.
From our point of view its main use
is to drain the trenches of muddy
water, and give us rheumatism. It
also makes a good hotel. The
French guests look upon us as intru-
ders, and complain that we over-
crowd the place. Occasionally we
give in to them, and take a turn in
the trench to rest ourselves."

"Our dugout was about twenty
feet deep, or at least there were
twenty wooden steps leading down
to it. The ceiling and walls were
braced by heavy square cut timbers.
Over the timbers in the ceiling sheets
of corrugated iron were spread to
keep the wet earth from falling on
us. The entrance was heavily sand-
bagged, and very narrow, only being
room for one person to enter or
leave at a time. The ceiling was
six feet high, and the floor space was
ten feet by six feet. There the cel-
ling a six-inch square air shaft was
cut. We used to take turns sleep-
ing under this in wet weather.

"The timbers bracing the walls
were driven full of nails to hang our
equipment on. After our ammuni-
tion, belt-bling machine, equipment,
rifles, etc., had been stowed away
there was not much space for six men
to live, not forgetting the rats. It
was very dark in the dugout, and as
we were only issued a candle, and a
half every twenty-four hours, we
had to economize on light. We be-
lieve the last man out who left the
candle burning.

"In this hotel of ours we would sit
around the lonely candle, and turn
a thick haze of tobacco smoke, would
recall our difference about the war,
various points of the line where we
had been, or spin yarns about home.
Sometimes we would write a letter
when we were fortunate enough to
be near the courier."

We sure hope we go back far
enough after this trip home to ditch
our gas masks and tin hats, get
kind of thrills wearing them all
the time. Received a Grand Rapids
Tribune the other day dated Feb.
7th, and it was like meeting an old
friend. Reading it over, I found
one of the Fahrner boys several
weeks ago while we were spending a
few days before I will have to break
off, and try to get some rest. We
never know how much sleep we are
going to get here, and what we do
go is mostly during the day, and
very seldom get our clothes off.
Cannot remember when I had mine
off last, with the exception of one
time when I took a bath several
weeks ago.

Wishing you the best of success,
I am, sincerely yours, Steve.
My address is as follows: Pri-
vate B. Schwabke, 83 Co., 6th Regt.
U. S. Marines, American E. F.,
via New York.

The Pavilion was opened for the
season on Tuesday evening with a
dance and it is the intention to hold
dances there all summer on Tuesday
and Friday evenings whenever the
weather will permit.

Notice of Final Account and to De-
termine Inheritance Tax
June 20 County Court—Wood County, Wis-
consin.—In probate.
In the matter of the estate of
Emma King, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that at a
term of the county court to be held
in and for said county at the court
house in the city of Grand Rapids
said county on the 1st Tuesday,
(being the 24th day of July, A. D.
1918) at the opening of court on that
day the following matter will be
heard and considered:

The application of Albert A. King,
administrator of the estate of Emma
King, deceased, late of Grand Rapids,
in said county, for the examination
and allowance of his final account,
and the assignment of the resid-
ue of the estate of said deceased to
such persons as are by law entitled
thereto; and for the determination
and judgment of the inheritance
tax, if any, payable in said estate.
Dated June 4th, A. D. 1918.
By the court,
J. J. Jeffrey, W. J. Conway,
Attorney County Judge.

Summons July 11
State of Wisconsin in Circuit Court,
for Wood County.
Emil Nilson, plaintiff, vs. C. E. Ho-
ward and Lyda E. Howard, his wife,
Edward N. Pomeroy and Maude A.
Fisher, defendants.
The state of Wisconsin to the said de-
fendants and each of them: You are
hereby summoned to appear
within twenty days after ser-
vice of this summons, exclusive of
the day of service and defend the
above entitled cause, or your prop-
erty, real and personal, shall be
foreclosed, and in case of your failure
to do so, judgment will be rendered
against you according to the demand
of the complaint, of which a copy is
herewith served you.

W. J. Conway,
Plaintiff's attorney.
P. O. Address, Grand Rapids, Wis.

MARKET REPORT
Hens 18c
Roosters 15c
Geese 15c
Ducks 15-17
Hides 10c
Pork, dressed 20-21
Veal 15-17
Butter 30-32
Eggs 28c
Hay, timothy 22.00
Oats 18.00
Rye 18.00
Wheat 12-14
Rye Flour 15.70

LOCAL ITEMS

Orson Cochran is turning pianos
in Loyal and vicinity this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Henke are visit-
ing with relatives in Chippewa Falls
for a week.

Ted Benson has resigned his posi-
tion as driver of the Standard Oil
Co.'s wagon.

Chief of Police, Michael Griffin of
Marshallfield was a business visitor in
the city on Wednesday.

Mrs. Minnie Palmator has resigned
her position as housekeeper at the
Riverview hospital.

Reginald MacKinnon has been
granted a three months' furlough and
is expected to arrive home this week.

Mrs. Matt Kaudy of Ripon spent
several days in the city the fore part
of the week visiting with friends
and relatives.

Frank Pileau, who has been a
patient at the Wales sanitarium the
past two years is in the city visiting
with relatives and friends.

Joe Norton who went to camp
with the last contingent of drafted
men, having been rejected on
account of being over weight.

Mrs. T. Riley and son, Wilcox, and
daughter, Mary departed on Tuesday
evening for Springfield, Ill., to visit
at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R.
McDonald.

Sewing machines, bicycles, wash-
ing machines, oil stoves, refrigera-
tors and lawn mowers on easy pay-
ment plan.

Johnson & Hill Co.
Mrs. Leon Foley, who has been at
Waukegan since her marriage, re-
turned to this city on Monday. Mr.
Foley who recently took the examina-
tion for the officers training camp,
has passed successfully.

Albert Benson, who left here
some time ago took a position with
a paper mill in Michigan, is now
located at Kalamazoo, Michigan,
where he is with The Kalamazoo
Vegetable Parfurnch Paper Co.

Mrs. L. G. Hatch of Los Vegas,
N. M., is home for a two weeks visit
with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. L.
Brooks. Miss Frances Brooks who has
been at Los Vegas attending the
State Normal is also home for her
vacation.

Lewis O'Gavin left on Friday for
New York where he joined a unit of
the U. S. C. A. and after a few
weeks of training in the work ex-
pects to leave for France where he
will be employed in the work con-
necting with that institution. His
family will remain in this city.

Wm. Kuter, Jr., of the town of Ru-
dolph, was among the business call-
ers at the Tribune office this morn-
ing, having dropped in to advance
his subscription for another year. Mr.
Kuter reports everything pretty wet
out his way, and says that consid-
erable damage has been done to ear-
ly planting by the continued rain.

KELLNER
Mrs. Aug. Miller is entertaining
her brother from Milwaukee.
Mrs. C. E. Hjerstedt, departed
for Chicago Saturday. While there
she will visit her son, Sig., who is
at the Great Lakes Training Station.
J. Jonson and family have moved
in their new house across from W.
H. Witt's store.

Mr. Munroe wishes to correct a
mistake the Saratoga correspondent
made last week. Mr. Munroe had
no more to do with the meeting of
a week ago for the selected men
than did many other citizens. The
doings were under the supervision
of the Loyalty League, which appointed
the following committee: Emil
Knappe, Edward Timm, Laura Gail-
ke, Ellen Hjerstedt and Clara Han-
niman, who did the overseeing of the
affair, what was a great success.

Mrs. Rathke is entertaining her
mother from Milwaukee.

J. W. Ramsey had callers Sunday
afternoon.

Miss Edna Johnson, who has been
staying at C. E. Hjerstedt's home,
returned to her home at Racine Wed-
nesday.

Samuel Rathke from Minnesota is
visiting at the home of his parents,
Rev. and Mrs. Rathke.

RUDOLPH
Lloyd Ratelle, Fred Haeble and
Will Jensen were callers in your city
Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Root, Mesdames
Myron Reinhardt and N. G. Ratelle
autobred to your city Tuesday after-
noon.

The two year old son of Mr. and
Mrs. Joe Zimmerman was kicked in
the head above the eye Sunday eve-
ning. He was hurried to the hos-
pital in your city, where it was found
that no bones were broken.

Missionary services are being held
at the Catholic church this week by
Rev. C. M. Thunert, O. P., a Domini-
can missionary.

Frank Spaltenka of Stevens Point
spent the week end as guest of re-
latives here.

Arnold Fredericks has returned to
his home in Wausau after clerking
at the A. C. A. store for some time.
Miss Lillian Larson of Monroe is
clerking at the A. C. A. store since
the leaving of Arnold.

Mrs. Frank Akey was shopping in
your city on Monday.

Arthur Clark spent the first of this
week at Columbia and Milwaukee.
The Rudolph baseball team played
a team from Grand Rapids on Sat-
urday, the score being 8 to 11 in favor
of Rudolph.

Miss Nellie Hunt was a caller her-
Friday evening and has been en-
gaged to teach the intermediate room
during the coming year. Miss Botch
of Sigel has been engaged to teach
the primary room.

A mission will be held at the Mo-
ravian church here next week.
Miss Klueck of Hatley spent Sunday
at the A. J. Kujawa home.

John Wilkins autobred to Stevens
Point Sunday to take his mother-in-
law, Mrs. Spaltenka, home.

ALTDORF

Sophia Schlitter came home Mon-
day to stay for a time, she being sick
with an attack of the measles.

Mrs. Pauline Smith and daugh-
ters Clara and Edna, and Grandpa
Wippl of Craunmoor visited at the O.
J. Leu home Sunday.

Tuesday Mr. R. M. Gibson, Mrs.
Rudolf and the Misses Carroll of
Grand Rapids were here and gave a
cooking demonstration and also
weighed and measured the children
here under six years of age. They
certainly found a nice bunch of chil-
dren, as nearly every one overtopped
the standard requirements.

A few of the neighbors and friends
of Edna Leu surprised him Monday
evening, the occasion being the eve of
his seventeenth birthday. Refres-
hments were served and all had a very
pleasant time.

Assessor P. Condo was in this
neighborhood the fore part of the
week in his official capacity.

Will Sena, Joe Meinert, Joe Wirtz
and Herbert Leu are on the eligible
list for registration from here.

DANCE IN SIGEL

There will be a dance in Whelms
hall in the town of Sigel on Wednes-
day evening, June 12.

WANTED—Girl for general house-
work. Call Mrs. Nellie Dolan at
104 during the day or at 421 after
six P. M.



SURVIVOR OF THE PRINCESS PATS TO SPEAK HERE.

George Eustace Pearson, the author
of Princess Pat stories in the Sat-
urday Evening Post, and of "The Escape
of a Princess Pat," just published by
Doran Company, will lecture at the
Chautauqua on the history and adven-
tures of America's famous "Foreign
Legion," the international regiment of
the British Army.

Mr. Pearson was Number 178 of the
"Original Pats," and saw continuous
service with the regiment from the
call to arms in August, 1914, until the
amputation of it in May, 1915. He
will tell of the marvelous and thrilling
experiences of the Princess Pats, the
most famous regiment of modern
times.

At the Chautauqua—Fifth night.

Grand Rapids Chautauqua, Monday, June 10

John Blenker, one of the old
settlers of Blenker was committed
to the state hospital at Oshkosh on
Wednesday by Judge Conway. Mr.
Blenker is 66 years of age.

Officer Will Berg and J. R. Lynch
are in Milwaukee attending the Odd
Fellows convention.

Frank Gill left on Monday even-
ing for Milwaukee where he will
make an effort to get into the United
States army. Frank has made sev-
eral attempts to get into the army,
but has been rejected on account of his
weight which was below the
minimum.

CHAUTAUQUA AND THE WAR.

The weapons which win victory for
democracy include more than the phys-
ical equipment for conflict. They
embrace the brain power, the thought
power, the will power, the spiritual
energy of a people. Whatsoever con-
serves and directs these vital forces
in this grave hour serves humanity.
President Wilson has called the Cha-
utauqua to this service. Its lectures,
he says, are "effective messengers
for the delivery and interpretation of
democracy's meaning and imperative
needs." The work it is doing, "has
not lost importance because of war,
but rather has gained new opportu-
nities for service."

Secretary-of-War Baker says that
for taking the sting out of the word
"draft" we must thank the Chautau-
qua.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs.
Geo. Smith, June 5th.

Thirteen banks in the United
States, whose names included the
name of the country at which we are
at war at the present time, have
changed their names. The govern-
ment has instructed all banks of the
country which are hampered with
handles of this kind to change their
names.

MEEHAN

Mrs. Mary Doan and daughter,
Carrie, and son, Walter, of Stevens
Point were here a few days last week.
Mr. and Mrs. John Guernsey and
son, Claude, of Elkhart, Ind., have
been spending the past week here at
the home of Mrs. Guernsey's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Picher.

Mrs. Ella Gualke of Grand Rapids
was a visitor at the old home a few
days last week.
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wetzel and
Mrs. W. Bowersok of Linwood took
an auto ride over in this vicinity
Sunday and spent the day with
friends.

The wind and sand storm of last
Saturday did lots of damage to crops.
Some fields of corn and small seed-
ing that had just got out of the
ground was hurt to the extent that it
may not recover and cut-worms
and grass-hoppers are working fast
on what is left. Now if we have a
late frost the jig would be up that
all.

The ladies of this community are
planning on organizing a Red Cross
chapter in the near future. The pre-
liminary work has been started and
there seems to be plenty of willing
workers. This is surely a good
movement and deserves all the en-
couragement and support we can
give.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sandman re-
ceived word from their son, Gilbert,
this morning to the effect that he
had arrived safely in France.

Miss Edith Johnson left this
morning for Flint, Mich., where she
will make an extended visit with
Mr. and Mrs. M. Kahner.

Hardware and Farm Machinery at REDUCED PRICES

We have decided to reduce our stock of Hard-
ware and Machinery and can sell very many items
at less than wholesale prices if bought on todays
market—

For Instance:

A 12x18 Disc Harrow at - \$40.00
A 60 bushel Spreader at - \$90.00
Sulky Cultivator at - - - \$45.00
Hay Loader - - - - - \$75.00
Pitch Forks, Scythes, Rakes, Etc.,
at Last Years Prices.

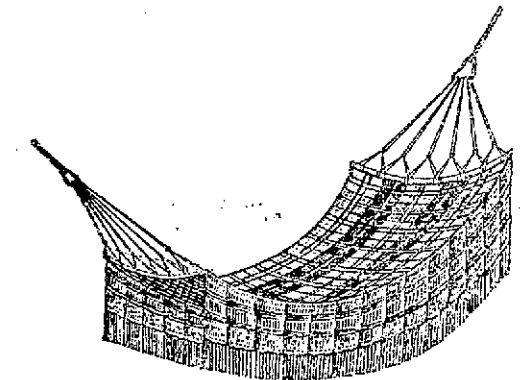
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They are in rich striped color-
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terials are strongly woven. If you
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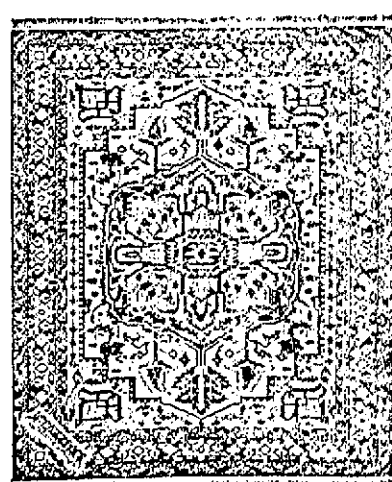
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tailoring thruout. Snappy styles
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and more conservative styles for
older men in as many designs, we
offer you a perfect fit.

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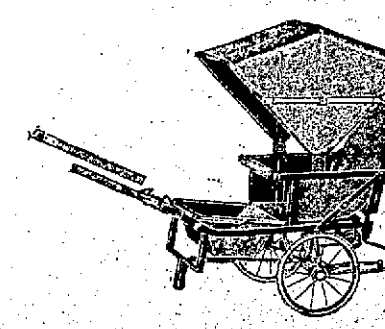
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This is the time of season
for canning PINEAPPLES.
Do not wait--get them now.
The season will be short.
Very fine quality, per dozen

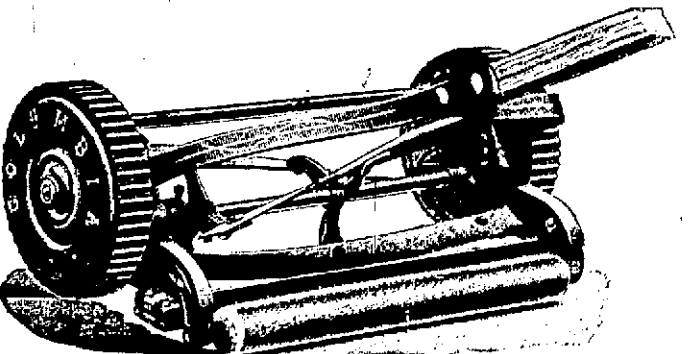
\$1.68 and \$1.38

Sauer Kraut—Get a can. Its fine. Silver
Buckle brand, the can. 18c
Honey in the Comb, very fancy
the pound. 23c
Maple Sugar—Pure Maple Sugar
per pound. 31c
Tobacco—Standard Smoking Tobacco
7 ounce packages. 20c
24 pound sack Barley Flour. \$1.48
10 pound sack Barley Flour. 60c
Peanut Butter per pound. 22c
Matches, per box. 5c
Coffee—If you want Bulk Coffee, we
have it—
Gustamala Blend Coffee, lb. 22c
Yucatan Blend Coffee, lb. 18c
Brazilian Blend Coffee, lb. 19c
Cream Coffee, 5 lb tin pails just received a
fresh shipment. There is no coffee that
will give more satisfaction than Cream
Coffee. It's only 30c the pound. You can
pay more but the coffee is no better. You can buy
a Thrift Stamp every time you buy a five pound pail of
Cream Coffee, for you are really saving 25 cents.

Mr. Farmer—
Shelled Corn per hundred. \$3.25
Corn Meal for feed, per hundred. \$3.30

We allow 2 per cent discount on
all cash purchases.

Now Is The Time to Cultivate YOUR LAWN



Get busy and add to the general attractiveness of your prop-
erty by giving the lawn more care during the extra hour of
daylight.

Lawn Mowers \$6.50 up Garden Rakes. 85c to 35c
Lawn Sprinklers. 1.25 to 50c
Grass Catchers to fasten on lawn mowers. \$1.50 to 80c
Garden Hose, per foot 20c and 18c Hose Nozzles 75c to 50c

White Shoes for Warm Weather Wear

Summer weather means White Shoes
in either high or low cut styles—white
makes the ideal footwear for comfort
during the hot summer months as it is
both cool and easy to keep clean.

Manufacturers are predicting a short-
age of white footwear for this season
due to scarcity of materials and labor.

Our supply at present is very good
and we would strongly advise early buying.

Women's White Fabric Boots. \$2.50 to \$6.00
Women's White Fabric Pumps. \$2.25 to \$5.00
Children's Boots and Pumps priced according to size and
quality.



Tan Lotus Calf Barefoot Sandals
for women and children—a good
grade shoe and one that will give
reasonable wear.

Women's sizes 2 1/2 to 7. \$2.00
Misses' sizes 11 1/2 to 2. \$1.50
Childs' sizes 8 1/2 to 11. \$1.35
Infants' sizes 5 to 8. \$1.20